

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
OCCURRENCES DURING THE
PAST WEEK.

Prominent Detroit Manufacturer Dies
After Long and Painful Illness—
Legal War Between Michigan and
New York.

Edwin S. Barbour, President of the Detroit Store Works, died Saturday evening at Detroit. Mr. Barbour's death was due primarily to a complication of liver, kidney and lung troubles, but the general breaking down of his system has been in progress ever since the railway accident in which he figured in 1892. He and his brother, George H. Barbour, were on their way from Detroit to Chicago when the accident occurred. The train in which they were riding left the track when within thirty miles of Chicago, and Mr. Barbour had one leg scraped to the bone for its entire length and suffered a terrible shock, though no bones were broken. His brother was uninjured. From that time to the present, his health has been poor. He would be in bed and out of it, and thus he went along until he took to his bed some weeks ago, never to leave it alive. During the last few days of his illness it was only his wonderful vitality that kept him alive, for any one of the diseases from which he suffered would have killed a man of ordinary physique.

Michigan and New York at War.
It appears that one Anton Christensen, an employee of a cannery in Lenawee County, embezzled \$150 in money and surreptitiously shipped to himself as baggage in New York City several tubs of butter belonging to his employer. He then absconded, following the butter to New York, where he expected to realize on it. He was headed off by dispatches to the New York police and arrested. Sheriff Edward E. Ferguson and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Jacob Sampson of Lenawee County arrived in New York with Gov. Pingree's requisition on Gov. Black for the prisoner and Gov. Black's warrant for his extradition. He was turned over to the Michigan sheriff and the New York officials regarded the incident as "closed," to use the language of diplomacy. A day or two afterward the detectives who had made the arrest of Christensen found him hanging about the Central depot in New York and reentered him. They thought that he had escaped from the custody of the Michigan sheriff and locked him up till they could find out the facts. He told his story very clearly. It was such as to excite great indignation on the part of the New York authorities. The Michigan officers had made a private settlement with their prisoner and had let him go. He paid them \$300 and turned the butter over to them. The process of the State of New York and the machinery of justice had been used to collect a debt. Vigorous dispatches were sent to Gov. Pingree and Gov. Black of New York called for explanations. The correspondence was decidedly peppery. The Michigan officers were indicted in New York for assisting a prisoner to escape and a requisition was sent to Gov. Pingree asking for their extradition to be tried in New York for the violation of laws and the abuse of a criminal process to collect a private debt. And there the quarrel rests at present.

Minor State Matters.

J. M. Jenks, an early settler of Jackson County, died, aged 81 years.

Wheat and rye in Tuscola County have come through the winter in fine condition.

The Langley mansion, south of St. Joseph, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$12,000.

An idea of the magnitude of the paper-mill culture in Allegan County can be had from the fact that a single order recently received by one firm was for two carloads of the material.

During a fit of temporary insanity caused by tonestric trouble, Mrs. Joseph Bayray of Central Lake tried to commit suicide by hanging. Her husband discovered her in time, and cut her down.

The reputation of Bay County as a coal-producing center is rapidly spreading abroad and as a result a new corporation has been organized and privileges secured to prospect for the black diamonds on an extensive scale. The Common Coal Co. of Cornua has obtained leases from parties owning 60 acres just outside the limits of West Bay City, in close proximity to the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk railroads. The company agrees to pay 2.50 and one-half cents for every ton of 2,240 pounds of coal removed from the premises and are bound to ship a shaft within one year. The Monitor mines lie four miles directly west.

One of the half-breeds at Indian Village borrowed \$10 from a stockbreeder at Brutus, and gave a bill of sale of a cow as security. The debt became due on the 10th day of last January, but the man did not want to take the half-breed's cow, so he kept her, holding the bill as security for the money and not the cow. The money was not forthcoming, however, and the stockbreeder came after the cow the other day; but the half-breed would not give her up. He said: "Am I to let her go, to you ten days on January. You no tak him. Am I to let him go, to you ten days on January?"

Out of a bunch of divorce cases started at Muskegon there were two of special interest because of novelty. Alonzo T. Peters of Fruitport complains of Sophronia Peters after having had thirty years in which to think over her desertion of him. They were married in 1855, and Sophronia Peters was a very young girl at the time of the marriage.

The case of Charles B. Halls of Montague vs. Eli Halls, the marriage being dated of Oct. 13, 1896. She charges that his only daily exercise was to beat and choke her, but that she could have stood this had he not last January offered to sell her to a man in Pontiac as a chattel for the meagre sum of \$15.

Fire broke out in the Marsh, Dowling & Parker block at Allegan. The block was occupied by a meat market, flour and feed store and a butcher shop. Loss on buildings, stocks and the furniture in the rooms above will reach from \$2,000 to \$3,000; fully covered by insurance.

A young lady at St. Joseph heard a military parade approaching, and so anxious was she to see it before it passed that she ran to a window and stuck her head out without stopping to see whether the gash was up or not. It was not, and her head was thrown through the glass and was somewhat cut by the falling pieces.

An Investigating Committee It is claimed has brought to light illegal fees drawn by county officials of Isosco County amounting to nearly \$5,000.

There are thousands of bushels of potatoes buried in Dayton township, Isosco County. Farmers are cutting them from the pits and feeding them to their stock.

The lovers of fishing and hunting in Grayling and the vicinity will organize a rod and gun club, and will sow wild rice in the streams in order to attract wild ducks.

In many of the cities where wood is used extensively for fuel, the impassable condition of the roads is causing a wood famine, farmers being unable to draw any to market.

Manistee County fruit growers have organized an association for protection from commission merchants and to endeavor to secure better prices for their crop this year than formerly.

By the death of an aunt at Rochester, N. Y., H. Morrison Underwood, a Dayton farmer, has fallen heir to a handsome residence in the city of Rochester, and a \$15,000 cash account.

Sneak thieves entered the residence of William H. Hall at Ypsilanti and took from Mr. Hall's vest, which hung in his bedroom, \$105 in cash and a valuable gold watch. The watch was a built one, for at no time during the day was the house unoccupied except for a few moments while Mr. Hall was in his front yard.

Patrick A. Duncy of Detroit began proceedings to foreclose for \$110,000 worth of mortgages owing him by John Torment of Muskegon, and has made co-defendants out of the \$100 Mill Co., the Bank of Saginaw, W. F. N. Davis, guardian, and Henry Moriarty, administrator.

Gov. Pingree has decided not to surrender Prosecutor Sampson of Lenawee County and telegraphed his decision to Captain O'Brien of the detective office. Sampson is wanted at New York in connection with the case of Anthony Christensen, the alleged embezzler. Christensen was arrested and under extradition proceedings from Michigan was given into the charge of Sheriff Ferguson and Sampson. Christensen paid these men \$300 and they permitted him to go free. Upon that District Attorney DeLoft ordered the arrest of Ferguson and Sampson, and they then with using the criminal courts of New York to collect a debt. Christensen was arrested as a witness, but Sampson managed to get back to Michigan.

Forger Lewis of Urbana, O., went to Ypsilanti looking for rooms, saying he was a bankrupt. Sunday he took a room at N. B. Trimm's residence. Monday he mailed a letter to his family in Ann Arbor. He has been indicted in the State for the fraud to avoid detection. Detective Kirby of Urbana, O., was informed by the postal authorities of the letter, and went to Ypsilanti with a photograph of Lewis. He located his man and arrested him. Lewis was a banker and broker at Urbana, O., and was regarded as one of the shrewdest men in finance in the State. The municipal world was shocked when it developed that Lewis had forged thousands of dollars' worth of Dayton city bonds and floated them. There are thirty indictments against him. The amount of forged bonds floated by Lewis is estimated at \$150,000 and he secured 140 per cent of their face in cash.

A large number of bogus silver dollars were passed in the street car conductors of Saginaw within forty hours, some of the conductors being victimized several times before they became suspicious. The man who passed them is described as about 21 years of age, smooth face, wore a dark overcoat, patent leather shoes, black clothing and a Derby hat. The dollars which he passed so many in the street were found to be genuine, only it is rather rough in the milling and has the appearance of a genuine coin which has been battered. Frank Anderson was arrested and is held on suspicion. The street car men called at the station, and although they could not positively identify him as the man who passed the dollars, the man they saw corresponded with the prisoner, the only difference being that the prisoner looked a little older and also slightly darker. The police think that they have the right man, in spite of the identification. Anderson denies that he knows anything of this job. The people of Bay City had a similar experience. A man, when about eighty or eighty-five dollars were put in circulation, the greater portion being passed on street car men.

Mayor Maybury of Detroit has adopted a plank of the Pingree platform. He is going to support the potato-patch scheme. Since the election Pingree has been willing to turn the scheme over to his successor in office, believing, as he says, that it is a municipal matter. Mayor Poole of the Salvation army called upon the new Mayor with reference to the scheme and found him favorably disposed toward it. "Without having examined the scheme very seriously," said Mr. Maybury, "the potato-patch plan strikes me as feasible, and I think it should be carried out." "It is a part of the plan of the Government, as I understand it," said Mayor Poole, "to make the potato-patch, self-supporting within a year or two, but that cannot be done as yet. It was proposed, however, to charge about half the cost of plowing and seeding up against the land this year. That means an expense of about 68 cents per acre, and the Government will probably reimburse the work of the local authorities in the states made."

A resolution was at once passed by the House appropriating \$200,000 for the sufferers and, the Senate giving it speedy sanction, the resolution was carried to the White House, where the President gladly signed it.

News of Minor Note.
Gov. Adams has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment in Colorado.

Madrid is gallantly decorated with flags in honor of the victories of the Spanish troops in the Philippine islands.

William G. Fisher, a millionaire dry goods merchant of Denver, Colo., died at New York. He was 73 years old.

Henry Struve and two sons were drowned on Gus Bull's farm, six miles south of Frankfort, S. D. This makes six deaths from drowning within two weeks.

FLOOD VICTIMS AIDED

President McKinley's Appeal is Heeded.

He Asks Congress to Act at Once in the Matter of Relief, and in a Very Brief Time \$200,000 is Appropriated.

Message from the President.

President McKinley appealed to Congress Wednesday for relief for Southern flood sufferers, and Congress was quick to respond. Here is the text of the message:

Information which has recently come to me from the governors of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and from prominent citizens of these States and Tennessee, warrants the conclusion that widespread distress, involving the destruction of a large amount of property and loss of human life, has been caused by the floods which have been situated in that section of the country. These are stated, on reliable authority, to be the most disastrous that have ever devastated the Mississippi Valley. The water being much higher than the highest stage it has reached before, and in some places extending from ten miles north of Memphis to 20 miles south, and from five to forty miles wide, is submerged. Hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated soil with growing crops, and the inhabitants of towns and villages under water, and a territory extending from ten miles north of Memphis to 20 miles south, and from five to forty miles wide, is submerged. 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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

VAGRANT OF THE SKY

KANSAS "AIRSHIP" PROVES TO BE A STAR.

Has Puzzled People in Many Sections—Long List of Deaths in the Northwestern Floods—Death of Ex-Senator Voorhees—Our Untidy Capital.

Marvel of the Heavens.
Recently the citizens of Kansas reported that an airship was navigating the heavens above that State at night. People in other sections smiled incredulously. Then from various Iowa points the same tidings came. "Kansas folk said, 'I told you so.' Those who had not yet caught a glimpse of the mystery still scoffed, while Iowans insisted that the thing was a reality; that it moved with incredible speed, having been seen within an hour at points 400 miles apart; that the craft showed searchlights as many-hued as a drug store window; and some observers described with minuteness the style of construction. But the mystery surrounding this vagrant of the sky was dispelled Friday night when it came within range of the astronomer's telescope at Evanston, Ill., and was promptly identified as the star Alpha Orionis, of the constellation of Orion. The peculiar hues noted in the shifting colors of the heavenly object are explained by the well-known characteristics of this member of the Orion family, which changes its colors with the change of position. It is really stationary, although appearing to be in rapid flight, this optical illusion being caused by the star lying long on the horizon of the earth and changing its point of view as the terrestrial planet revolves on its axis.

CAPITOL NEEDS A SCOURING.

Carpet in the Hall of the House of Representatives A Dirty.
The extra session of Congress prevents the usual spring house cleaning at the Capitol. A Washington correspondent says that the hall of the House of Representatives is so dirty that it is necessary to have every member of the House clean his shoes before he enters the chamber. The sergeant-at-arms finds it necessary to provide every other man on the floor with a "decorated cuspidor," and they alternate with the seats. Occasionally these articles of congressional bric-a-brac come in contact with the face of a member, and the effect on the carpet is more permanent than pleasing to the eye. Then, the pages are sufficiently careless to allow much of the ink intended for inkwells on the desks to pour on the carpet. Between tobacco and ink there are many unsightly spots about that impress visitors more than the stateroom themselves. It was one day last week that a party of tourists from Boston went into the House after the vote on the tariff bill. While walking around the open space in front of the Speaker's place, lifting her skirts just as she would have done on a muddy pavement or a wet crossing.

DEATH AND DEVASTATION.

Floods in the Northwest Claim Many Victims.

Forty lives at least have been lost in the floods in North Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. Two persons are known to have been lost on the Floyd, three have been reported drowned on the Big Sioux, two on the Missouri and two on the Coon, all in the immediate vicinity of Sioux City. Cases of a similar character are being reported every day from points farther away and a sharp decline is being kept by authorities in river towns for doctors in the Missouri. Many people are missing, of whose death their friends have no positive information. Most of them have probably been carried down the Missouri, and their bodies probably will never be recovered. The bodies of two more victims were brought to Sioux City. One was a Danford Magee of Whiting and Harry N. Fawell—who were drowned while attempting to ford the Elkhorn river in Nebraska. There has been a general fall in all streams in the locality.

VOORHEES IS DEAD.

Indiana's Favorite Son Passes Away at Washington.

Daniel Wolsey Voorhees, "the tall sycamore of the Wabash," is dead. The former United States Senator from Indiana passed away Saturday morning at 5 o'clock in his home, 105 Maryland avenue northeast, Washington. For several years Mr. Voorhees had been in poor health, and for at least two years took no part in the proceedings in the Senate. He had suffered constantly from rheumatism of the heart, and his friends had come to expect his death at any time. Late reports, however, were to the effect that he had shown some signs of improvement, and the end, while not entirely unexpected, was nevertheless a shock.

CYCLONE IN ALABAMA.

Many Houses Demolished and Farms Laid Waste.

A cyclone passed over a portion of Dale County, Ala., Thursday night, leaving wreck and disaster in its path. Many houses were demolished. A Mrs. Powers was caught by the falling timbers of her home and died before she could be rescued. This is the only fatality reported. For many miles the farmers are suffering, everything they had having been swept away by the wind or ruined by the torrents of rain. The citizens of Ozark have sent several wagon-loads of supplies to those in need.

Sold Her Finger for \$1,000.

Miss Grace Dismore went to New York from Birmingham to sell the middle finger of her right hand for \$1,000. A surgeon advertised for a woman who, for liberal pay, would be willing to part with a middle finger at the middle joint for grafting operation.

Girls May Join the Guard.

The Colorado Legislature has passed a law which provides that in the future the Colorado National Guard may be composed of both men and women.

Settle Near Death's Door.

Twenty-seven convicts, comprising two special trains, have arrived in Devils Lake, N. D., bearing Dunkards who will settle in Ramsey, Towner, Benton, Pierce and Bottineau Counties. Four freight trains brought their household effects, stock and machinery.

Turk to Pay for Ravage.

President McKinley is contemplating sending John W. Foster to Turkey as special envoy with the rank of ambassador to secure from the sultan payment of the claims of American missionary societies whose property was destroyed during the Armenian difficulty.

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK CLOSURE.

Chicago Concern Is Forced to Give Up the Struggle for Existence.

The Globe Savings Bank of Chicago suspended Monday morning. A notice on the doors announced that the bank was in the hands of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, assignee. It has been known in Chicago financial circles for some time past that the bank was having anything but smooth sailing. It was organized Dec. 24, 1890, and has therefore experienced but two good years in its existence. John P. Altgeld was its first vice-president at that time, but he resigned. For the last five years it has had a decidedly hard time, passing through two panics safely by availing itself of the time clause in the payment of savings accounts, which formed the bulk of the deposits. The bank has a capital stock of \$200,000, which is held in the ratio of three-fifths in the West and the balance in the East. Under the laws of the State the stockholders are liable for an additional amount equal to 50 per cent on the stock held in their names. This practically makes a guarantee fund of \$300,000, provided it can be collected from the stockholders. The State Auditor at a recent examination of the bank's affairs ordered an assessment of 50 per cent on the stockholders, in order to raise a surplus, and notices of this assessment were sent out on the 18th of March. This becoming known, a run was started and the end hastened. The last statement to the Auditor showed \$813,000 savings and \$142,000 individual deposits. The suspension created no sensation, but there were a few angry depositors around the bank, who had made deposits just before noon on Saturday.

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WHAT IS TO BE WORN.

GREAT VARIETY OF MODELS FOR SUMMER GOWNS.

Red of All Degrees, and Transparent Materials Which Require Expensive Linings Are in High Favor—Elaborate Jackets Command Admiration.

Follies of Fashion.
New York correspondence: OMEGA cannot resist the lovely new velvets, not the real thing, but velvets that accomplish a velvet surface and that take names that stand for several dollars for each yard. The time was when only the expensive genuine velvet would last for any length of time, and when it would not do to risk the cheaper sort, because about three wears showed a cotton color, a yawning weave, furry edges or pulling pattern. But these new velvet weaves are eloquent of progress. They come in close, short pile, and the closer and shorter the pile in real velvet, the more expensive it is. Then they are in exquisite colors. Don't select black velvet unless you can get the real article, but choose soft, delicate greens, blues or delicate yellows. You get them in the imitation weaves. So soft and delicate, so short and silky is the pile, that only close inspection reveals what the weave actually is, and its beauty of fall, its perfect moulding to the body, and its exquisite rendering of color invite such inspection.

BLISS AGAINST FORESTRY ORDER.

Secretary in Favor of Vacating Cleveland's Proclamation.

A Washington dispatch says: Some additional light is thrown on the attitude of the administration on the forestry reservation question by the statement of the report of the conference of the national forestry commission, with Secretary Bliss Monday. Chairman Sargent of the new commission and Gen. Abbott were particularly anxious that no action be taken pending the commission's report to be submitted in May. Secretary Bliss expressed his ideas as follows: "Of course, it is impossible that these reservations go on as they are now. They work a hardship to the people. The people must get timber and develop on the old as well as the new lands. The people must have immediate relief in regard to various valuable industries. They seem to consider that they are withdrawn from all their business. If anything can be done to relieve them by the issuance of a proclamation it should be done. They make rather a serious claim upon us, which is backed by the fact that the Secretary of the Interior is necessary to do something." Commissioner Herman said that if the special agents of the department could not patrol and protect the reservations properly the forest could be increased, or the War Department could be called on to detail troops to assist them.

TO SAIL FOR INDIA WITH CORN.

Methodists Decide to Order Ship to Start at Once.

The Rev. R. G. Hobbs of Jacksonville, Ill., reported to the Methodist ministers in Chicago that the outlook was encouraging for three shiploads of corn for the India famine sufferers. There is enough surplus corn in Illinois to supply the committee had a conference with the Board of Trade committee, and it was decided to order the vessel now lying at San Francisco to sail at once. It was also reported that the English Government had agreed to furnish transportation for two shiploads of corn if American relief societies would gather the grain. Congress has also appropriated two more ships, which will be ready on demand. Mr. Hobbs expects to go to India with the first shipload to see that the food is properly distributed, and to be on the ground when the other two ships arrive.

SPAN FAILS UNDER CAR.

Approach to a Bridge at Pittsburgh Collapses Under a Load.

At Pittsburgh, the wooden span of the north-end approach to the Ohio connecting railroad bridge collapsed Monday morning while a Fort Wayne freight train was crossing, and the engine and thirteen cars were precipitated to McChesney avenue, fifty feet below. Fireman William Williams was killed instantly and Engineer William Graham so badly injured that he cannot recover. The engine was completely wrecked, and the cars, which were loaded with coal and iron, were entirely demolished. The loss will be very heavy.

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WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters That Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor.
The Senate Monday by unanimous vote adopted a resolution reciting the reports that Gen. Ruler Rivera, the Cuban commander, is about to be tried by drumhead court martial and shot, and expressing the judgment of the Senate that if these reports are true the President of the United States should protest to the Spanish Government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare. This resolution was not sent to the House of Representatives, but became effective as a measure of advice to the President by its adoption. After the disposal of the Cuban question the day was given to speeches. Mr. Elkins speaking for two hours on the development of the American merchant marine and Mr. Lindsay advocating the passage of the Towner bankruptcy bill. A joint resolution was agreed to directing the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service to aid the Mississippi River flood sufferers by the distribution of tents, blankets, food and medicine under the epidemic fund of 1893, and to purchase further supplies under the present epidemic fund for distribution.

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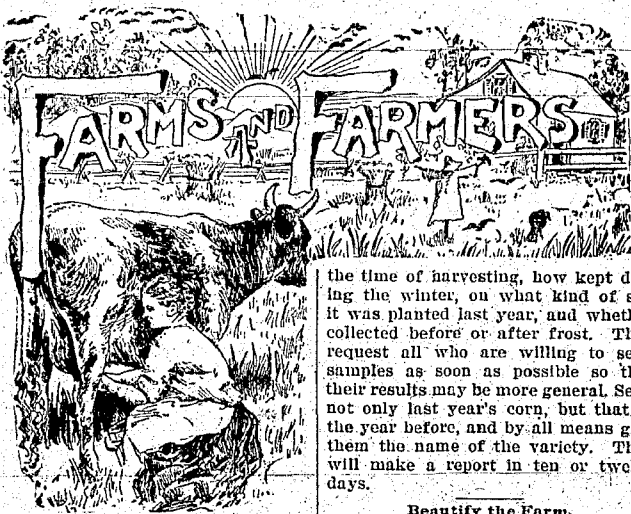
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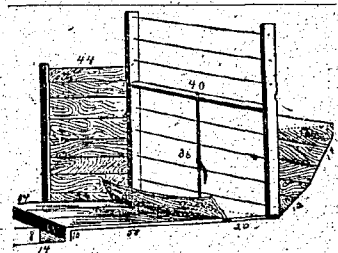


FARMS AND FARMERS

An Improved Cow Stall.
I herewith inclose a sketch of my form of cow stall. In many respects it is similar to those of my neighbors, while in some features I think it an improvement. The breast-board directly under the cow's neck is made shallow (six inches), while at the ends it is made wide so that the cut feed cannot be so easily rooted out by the cows.

The frame, which also serves the purpose of rack, is made of No. 9 wire, except a single two by eight oak scantling, which runs horizontally with the wire about three feet from the floor with five wires equally spaced below and three above scantling. The wire should be made tense by using on each wire a ratchet. The scantling should be blocked out two-thirds of its width and let in on each post, which will serve as a stay or brace when drawing the wires.

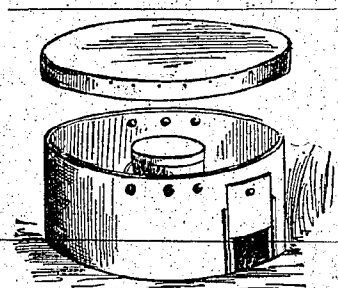
The tie-chain plays on a vertical five-



A GOOD COW STALL.

eight-inch iron rod, which runs from the horizontal scantling to the bottom of the trough, one-half inch from wires, and is fastened with staple at top, and auger hole at bottom. This is much better than fastening at side of stall. The cow can lie on either side, can flick herself, or lie with her head on her side and still be unable to get far from her proper place. The best fastening is a strap left permanently attached to the cow's neck with a ring sewed on strap. Then with a snap on the end of chain, one can fasten or unfasten the cows from the adjoining stall.—R. E. Roberts, in Ohio Farmer.

Brooder for Late Chicks.
The late hatch of the incubator or of a half-dozen hens can be put into such a brooder as is shown herewith. It is a cheese box, with sliding door and ventilating holes, as seen in the sketch. For



CHEESE-BOX BROODER.

late broods but little heat is needed. Have a hard pan and fill it with boiling water, and wrap closely in a piece of felt or flannel. This will keep warm all night and the chicks will contentedly circle it. Even if they get a bit cold on any night there are no corners to crowd into with disastrous results.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Defense of Cash Rent.

There is a great outcry among farm renters against cash rents just now, says the Fort Dodge Messenger, but the system of cash rents is a better one for both tenants and landlords than a system of grain rents. The cash rents are sometimes too high, but it would be better for the landlord to reduce them than to go back to grain rent. That means no stock and everything to be sold off the place. It is the wrong system of farming for Iowa. There should be stock on the place to save the rough feed, which on a grain rented farm goes entirely to waste. Farming in that fashion cannot pay and ought not to pay, for it is a crime against bountiful nature to waste her offerings to man.

Good Luck with Hogs.

A farmer of Clay County, South Dakota, has had remarkably good luck with hogs the past season, while all around him his neighbors have been losing their swine in great numbers from cholera, while this man has not lost one. He attributes his success to alfalfa, which he feeds the year round. Early in the spring he sows a fifteen-acre lot to this grain and lets it grow to a height of a foot or more, when the hogs are turned in. Another field is sown for winter use, which is cut and fed like so much hay. It acts like a tonic and is a great laxative.

Clover Hay.

Clover hay is much better appreciated than it used to be. While most horse men in the city are still shy of it, the farmers know, as they always have done, that in nutritious value it far surpasses timothy or other grasses. It contains more nitrogenous nutrition than the grasses. This is what makes it hard to cure without turning dark colored, but the late clover crop, which is always nearly black when got into the barn, is for sheep, cows and calves the best hay of all.—Massachusetts Plowman.

Investigation of Corn.

The Iowa Agricultural College is undertaking some investigations concerning the germination of corn, oats and wheat. They desire to test not only the germinative energy but to get all the information they can concerning

the time of harvesting, how kept during the winter, on what kind of soil it was planted last year, and whether collected before or after frost. They request all who are willing to send samples as soon as possible so that their results may be more general. Send not only last year's corn, but that of the year before, and by all means give them the name of the variety. They will make a report in ten or twelve days.

Beautify the Farm.
Make the farm as attractive as your means will allow. The farm that is improved by straight, neat fences, the fence rows free of briars and weeds, with a stolid stone road leading in from the pike, will sell for more money, if it has to be sold; and if kept in the family will add much to the comfort and happiness of all its members. Every improvement put on the place will make the children more contented with home and give them larger and better ideas of life. Money should not be made the one great aim; it is only a means to accomplish an end; that is, to make more out of life.

Remove the rubbish from around the dwelling, and if it needs it, make a drain to carry off the slop water from the back yard. Spread a thin coat of manure over the grass in front of the house; trim up the trees and bushes, and whitewash the fence surrounding the house. These are little things, and can be done at odd times, when the ground is too wet to plow, or when an hour or so can be spared from other work. Make it an object to beautify the place, and it will be done. A few apple, pear, peach and plum trees should be planted out in the garden every spring. Plant in rows thirty feet apart, and set the trees twenty feet apart in the row. Have a few rows of strawberries, raspberries, currants and blackberries. They are as easy to raise as corn or potatoes, and four times more profitable. If a farmer has a good vegetable and fruit garden, with a good-sized poultry yard, he can live without going often to the store. Two or three sugar maples, white poplars, or a tree or two of the American linden, planted in groups of three or five, in front of the dwelling, will be a great addition. Do not attempt too much; lay off in your mind what can be done, and then push it through. Name your farm, and paint it on your gate.

A Nebraska Experiment Farm.
The Frontier, of O'Neill, Neb., says that O'Neill will have an experiment farm this season for the purpose of thoroughly testing the Campbell method of soil culture. "A couple of our citizens were around town last week," the Frontier says, "and raised \$100 with which to purchase machinery to cultivate crops under this method. A contract has been entered into with John Kelly, Jr., who will cultivate fifty acres under the direction of an overseer. He will also cultivate fifty acres on land adjoining, using the system in vogue in this country. This experimental farm will be watched with interest by farmers in this section."

The Best Way to Begin.

The best way to enter the poultry business is to begin with a small flock, and gradually enlarge, the object being to learn and also to breed for the kind of fowls desired. No one can succeed who goes on the market and buys his hens, of all sizes, breeds and characteristics, for he will know nothing of them, and may lose all from disease or inferiority of the stock. By breeding his stock he gets those best suited to the objects desired.

Sheep Losing Their Wool.
Whenever a sheep begins to lose wool it shows its digestion has become impaired, causing fever. In most cases this means that the sheep is past its prime, so that it can no longer chew its food as formerly. The sooner such a sheep is disposed of, the better for the farmer's profit. It is not possible even by feeding ensilage to keep sheep in good condition after their teeth fall.

The Fork Is 900 Years Old.

By the way, it is just about 900 years ago since the fork made its appearance in Europe. In 995 A. D. a son of the doge, Pietro Orsello, had—wedded in Venice the Byzantine Princess Argilla, who produced at the wedding breakfast a silver fork and gold spoon. Then the high Venetian family followed suit, and these martyrs to fashion pricked their lips with the new instrument. The fork prospered, however, and spread over Italy. In 1379 it had traveled as far as France, and in 1608 a traveler brought it direct to England.—London Figaro.

Dickens and the X Rays.

An amusing instance of anticipation of the penetrating character of the so-called X rays, according to an exchange, has been discovered in a most unlikely place, i. e., in Dickens' "Christmas Carol." It will be remembered that when the miser Scrooge sees the ghost of his former partner Marley entering the room, Marley's body appears to be transparent, so that Scrooge can see clear through him and discern the two buttons on the back of his coat. It may be presumed that Marley wore the old-time blue coat with brass buttons, and that flesh and blood became transparent when metal buttons would not. It is now in order for the Society of Psychical Research to try the X rays for the detection of ghosts, but if they are successful they must give the credit to Dickens.—Electrical Review.

A Rabbit Club.

The people of Wolfe Valley, Texas, have organized a rabbit club. The club pays one cent for each cottontail scalp and two and one half cents for each jack rabbit. The organization of this club is a necessity. Rabbits have ruined all fruit trees this winter which were not protected by oak bushes. If something is not done to destroy these pests the farmers will suffer great loss.

Ten thousand spiders' threads, when taken together, do not equal in substance the size of a human hair.

VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

The Extraordinary Event Will Be Celebrated Magnificently.

The sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria will be celebrated in a magnificent manner in London. It will be a stupendous affair beyond question—something unmatched in the history of Christendom. The great sovereign, in whose honor all will be done, is worthy the homage which her subjects will pay her. It will be paid gladly and with complete national unanimity, in spite of substantial sacrifices which it will involve.

It is not a very alluring prospect which London holds out to strangers who think of seeing this town on the next June. It is distinctly a home festival which the British empire will hold in its capital city. Strangers are not invited, not even the rulers of other nations. Of course strangers will go, but they must not complain if they find the accommodations scanty and that preference has been given to members of the British family who come from distant parts of the empire. The aim of every human being in London on Tuesday, June 22, will be to see the Queen and the royal procession. The number of persons who will be possessed by that purpose on that day cannot be estimated at less than six millions. It will probably be more. It will undoubtedly be the largest number of men and women ever assembled in the history of the world. This massing of humanity will be the marvel, the memorable event of this memorable day. The spectators themselves will be the great spectacle. The most impressive sight ever witnessed was the silent multitude, three millions in number, who lined the Champs Elysees



QUEEN VICTORIA IN 1897.

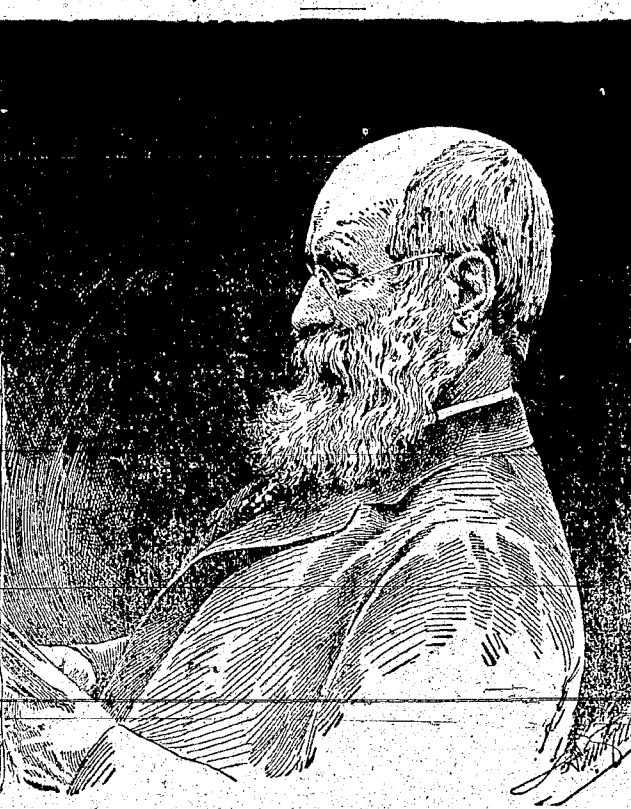
and the Bois de Boulogne last October waiting for the entrance of the Czar into Paris. One who drove the whole length of the route just before the procession passed over it describes it as if like riding along the dry bed of a river, with all humanity for its banks. A crowd of 10,000 or even 100,000 is within one's comprehension; it is an assembly made up of units. When the number mounts into the millions it is no longer a crowd, it is no longer human, it is a new and mighty creature having attributes like unto no other. In its presence is almost awe. There is revealed the meaning of the words: "The voice of the people is the voice of God." Such a sight will Queen Victoria witness on her great fete day. She and her escort will be the real spectators. Their eyes will see and their ears will hear the face and the voice of Great Britain. That, indeed, is a mighty privilege. It will be interesting and memorable no doubt—a spectacle which the children's children of the children who see it will read about, but how much more valuable would be the



QUEEN VICTORIA.

place of a private soldier in the procession itself. A fortune by comparison should be the price of that privilege if money could buy it. The people-to-day and history in future will, however, make chief account of the jubilee procession in its movements in London. The route is six miles, and the crack troops of the British army will be used instead of police to keep the line of march. In all about 25,000 military will be employed during the day to line the streets and keep order, besides forming guards of honor and firing salutes. Cavalry in the arrangement forms a very important element, and it is officially stated that there will be ten cavalry regiments employed. The army will be represented by large contingents of blue jackets and royal marines. The procession will be a mile long. It will comprise four regi-

CHAS. A. DANA, "THE DEAN OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM."



CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the New York Sun, and president of the United Press, the news-gathering organization, which recently assigned, is called "the dean of American journalism," and it may be truly said that it was he who lifted journalism to the dignity of a profession. There are those who attribute to his influence the fact that newspaper writers have been enabled to earn salaries more or less commensurate with the intelligence and ability involved in their work. Mr. Dana is now 78 years old, and most of his long life has been spent in work connected with the writing and editing of newspapers. He worked with Horace Greeley on the Tribune and was paid \$20 a week for work that he afterward avowed was worth four times the money. It was these early rebuffs that determined his career. He was not impressed with the newspaper hack of the early days, and he set to work to teach newspaper men the real meaning of their calling and to establish a code of journalistic ethics which will long survive him. He had the pleasure of repaying Greeley's roughness by supporting him for the Presidency of the United States. The date of his real greatness in the newspaper field is that on which he became the editor of the Sun, which has ever since been the favorite journal of newspaper men generally in America. For many years Mr. Dana has not been active in the management of his paper, although its conduct is dominated by his ideas. He is a benevolent man, fond of encouraging Utopian dreamers even if he does not believe in their philosophy, and, what is perhaps the most picturesque feature in newspaper literature of America, standing, as he does, between the old orthodox ideas and the new journalism of the day.

ments of cavalry, eight squadrons of the Household Guards and other infantry, seven bands and three batteries of artillery. These will lead the line and be followed by the troops from India and from the colonies. Then will come the Duke of Connaught and his staff, Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the army, and the headquarters staff. Following this brilliant cortege will come the Queen's carriage, escorted by the Prince of Wales and other British and foreign princes on horseback. The procession will close with other carriages containing the princesses and ladies of the court, members of the colonial governments and more military. The demand for reserved seats to see the parade is great. The lowest price at which one will be sold is \$25. Ten thousand dollars have already been paid by spectators for a day's rent of one building facing St. Paul's Churchyard.

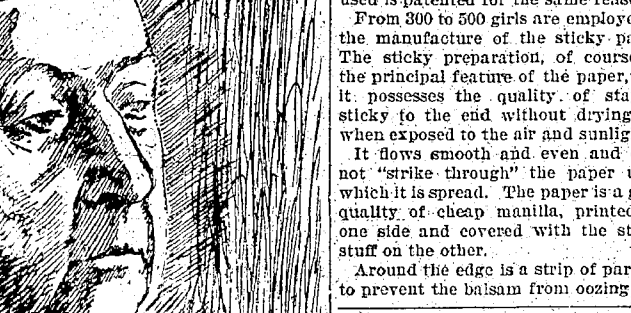
HOSPITAL CARS.

Austria Has the System Perfected for Railroads.
Austria has a complete system of railway hospital cars for use in the event of an accident. Railway acci-



INTERIOR OF THE HOSPITAL CAR.

dents on anything like a big scale never occur in Austria. Yet Austria, with its system of slow-paced trains, possesses a capably organized plan of ambulance service.



INSPECTING FLY PAPER.

The wax strip and the sticky stuff are put upon the paper in one operation by a machine which was made in sections in different machine shops, so as to keep its construction a profound secret.

The Trouble.

"I'm surprised that she is opposed to the wheel. She is a broad-minded woman."
"Her broadness is not all in her mind, however."—Detroit Journal.

The difference between what people seem to be, and what they are, is about the same as the difference between the picture on a tomato can, and the tomato.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for April 18.
Golden Text.—"Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life.—Acts II: 38."

Gentiles converted at Antioch is the subject of this lesson—Acts II: 19-26. The present lesson turns back to take up a thread dropped earlier in the book. At the time of the persecution that followed Stephen's martyrdom, it was mentioned that the disciples were scattered abroad to distant lands (8: 4). That was (probably) in the year 37. Nothing is heard of these exiles until after the writer of Acts has narrated some of the important events centering about the Jerusalem church and its leaders, which we have been studying for several weeks. But those who were driven forth by persecution were not idle as they journeyed throughout Syria and the adjoining countries. Wherever they went, they witnessed for their Master, and churches sprang up in many cities, of which we shall hear more hereafter. It is with the church at Antioch that we have to do in this lesson. That church became a new center of Christianity.

"Phoenicia, and Cyprus, and Antioch," the places named should be pointed out on a map in class. Phoenicia was the narrow plain between Lebanon Mountains and the Mediterranean Sea, extending as far south as Mount Carmel, and including the cities of Tyre and Sidon. Cyprus was the large island still known by that name. Antioch can be readily located on an outline map as being near the angle where the coastline of Syria bends sharply to the west to form the coast of Asia Minor. It was about as far north of Damascus as Damascus was north of Jerusalem. At this time it was the capital of the province of Syria, and a famous city of the eastern part of the Roman Empire. It was a great commercial center, being on the direct route from the far east to Rome; and a city renowned for its luxury and vice, somewhat as Corinth was. "Preaching the word to none but unto the Jews only," naturally enough; for they had left Jerusalem before any signs were shown of a tendency towards universal evangelization.

"Cyrene" far away in Libya, North Africa, a land where even Jews were less rigid in their ideas than those in Palestine.—"Spake unto the Grecians," this should be "Greeks." The former term represented a word which means Greek-speaking Jews, or Jewish proselytes; the latter, Greeks who were still pagan, not Jewish.

"Exhorted them all that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord." Barnabas knew the dangers that confront a community composed of new converts, none of whom are carefully grounded in the word of God or possessed of a varied Christian experience—the dangers of fickleness and uncertainty. He recommended them not to place their reliance on any man, but to "cleave unto the Lord."

"To seek Saul," since his conversion five or six years before this, Saul had lived in comparative obscurity. Three years of the time was spent in "Arabia," though what part of Arabia we are not informed. The remainder of the period was given to missionary work in Syria and Cilicia; with Tarsus as a center (Gal. I: 21). We may be sure that Saul was never idle during these years of which we know so little.

How much the Christian world would like to have a full record of that year at Antioch, or even a letter of Saul to the church there, written in later years—such as undoubtedly he must have written. How we should like to know something about the strange, fresh enthusiasm that swept over the luxurious and wicked city when the Spirit of God breathed into the hearts of thousands of its citizens a longing for sin and a longing for forgiveness and peace. But it is not the design of the New Testament to give a complete history of the beginnings of Christianity. There is a hint here and a line there, in which are suggested whole volumes of events never written down or to be written. Most of all it is this true of the life of Jesus himself, of which we have only the merest outline, a few days being fully described, while whole months are passed over with a word.

Teaching Hints.

The progress of God's kingdom is stopped by no barriers, geographical, racial, religious. If a multitude of the precious charge passes over to another, no man, and no body of men can afford to rest securely in the assurance that they are the chosen of God and he could not get along without them. The Jews tried that and failed. The Roman Catholic Church tried it and failed. The English, Protestant churches of several countries have tried it and failed. Every time a Jerusalem becomes too narrow and bigoted and self-sufficient for God's work to prosper, he has an Antioch ready to receive the blessing.

Nothing is so favorable to the cause of true religion as a just appreciation by religious leaders of each other's peculiar powers and endowments. The men at Jerusalem knew Barnabas for a "good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith," and they sent him to help out the young converts at Antioch. Barnabas went, did his part, saw there was more than he could handle, and went to Tarsus and hunted up Saul to help him. One man believe that a man might live two hundred years if he would sleep most of the time. That is why negroes often live to advanced old age, because they sleep so much. It is said that Gladstone sleeps seventeen hours every day; that is why his faculties are still unimpaired in spite of his great age. The proper way to economize life is to sleep every moment that is not necessary or desirable that you should be awake.

Modern Son-in-Law.

She—You won't object to having dear mamma live with us after we are married, will you?

He (a young doctor)—Not at all. In fact, she will be most welcome.

She—It's very good of you to say so.

He—Not at all. You see, she is always ailing, and I really need somebody to experiment on!—Comic Cuts.

English Saddles Declared Better.

A Christiania, Norway, firm that sells American bicycles writes to Hardware, saying that Norwegian consider the saddles of most American bicycles less comfortable than those of English wheels.

A Brain Estimate.

If the entire population of the world is considered to be 1,400,000,000 the brains of this number of human beings would weigh 1,322,712 tons, or as much as 96 ironclads of the ordinary size.

DUKE OF LEEDS.

Will Succeed Lord Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada.

The Duke of Leeds, who will succeed Lord Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada, assumed the title and the estate of the family about a year ago on the death of his father, the ninth duke. The present duke's name is George Godolphin Osborne, and he is a second son. His elder brother died in 1861. The future Governor General is only 34 years old, but has already won a prominent name for himself in politics. He has been in parliament, where he sat for Lambeth. He was formerly honored with the post of treasurer of the household, which he gave up according to custom, when he retired from parliament. In 1884 he married Lady Katherine Frances Lambeth, a daughter of the second earl of Durham, and they have four pretty little girls. The duke, when he was in parliament as the Marquis of Carmarthen, was the youngest member in the commons and the youngest looking until he grew a beard. It is told of him that on the day of his election some one asked him: "Say, boy, does your mother know you're out?" "Yes," promptly replied the youthful politician, "and when the votes are counted to-night she will know I am in." The family of the duke—the Osbornes—is one of the oldest and most aristocratic in all the peerage. They were seated centuries ago in Kent and were distinguished lords in ancient times. The late duke had several brothers, two of whom were famous churchmen. Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne earned a reputation as a working philanthropist, while Rev. Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne was noted for his extreme leaning toward ritualism. He

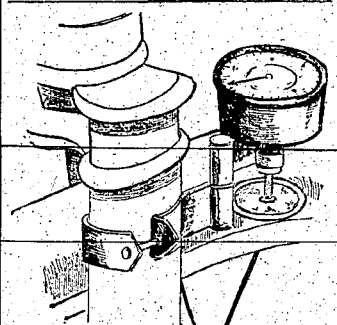


DUKE OF LEEDS.

afterward formally joined the Roman Catholic church. The duke is a popular member of the House of Lords, and his elevation to the distinguished position of Governor General of Canada is not much of a surprise to those who know the inside workings of the government. His wife is a charming woman, if not beautiful in person.

TACHOMETER.

The Rider May Always Know What Time His Wheel Is Making.
The tachometer is an instrument that indicates minute variations in the speed of the bicycle. It is attached to the right-hand fork by a neat clasp, and can be swung in or out of position while riding. A small wheel is brought



TACHOMETER.

into contact with the center of the tire; the wheel operates a hand on a dial, which shows the rate of hour. If, for instance, it is 20 miles to his destination, and he pedals fast enough to hold the handle at the 20-mile mark, he will reach his destination in exactly one hour. It is both a pleasure and aid to the rider to see the various changes in speed, and is the best time-keeper going. It costs little, and weighs about 2 1/2 ounces.

Advantage of Sleep.

In reply to the question, Is it wise for a man to deny himself and get along with a few hours' sleep a day, to do more work? Tesla, the great electrician, is said to have replied: "That is a great mistake, I am convinced. A man has just so many hours to be awake, and the fewer of these he uses up each day, the more days they will last; that is, the longer he will live. I believe that a man might live two hundred years if he would sleep most of the time. That is why negroes often live to advanced old age, because they sleep so much. It is said that Gladstone sleeps seventeen hours every day; that is why his faculties are still unimpaired in spite of his great age. The proper way to economize life is to sleep every moment that is not necessary or desirable that you should be awake."

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alaska's yield of gold this year is estimated at \$10,000,000, which is considerably more than the big territory cost the United States.

We extend congratulations to Dr. Palmer, of the Grayling Avalanche, on his appointment to the position of Registrar of the Grayling Land Office.—Lewiston Journal.

So long as Judge Long's plurality continues to increase, let there be no interruption in the count. But where was Yapple when the light went out?—Detroit Journal.

The Japanese dropped the old ratio of 16 to 1 without a bit of sentiment, and made the new ratio 22 to 1 without any speeches predicting national ruin. The Japanese are a remarkable people.

Mr. Yapple showed his good judgment by not resigning his judgeship when he accepted a position on the Free-Silver ticket, but would have shown more if he had not accepted the nomination.

So long as English journals and American free traders raise lamentations over the Dingley bill the great majority of American citizens will believe that Congress has struck the right gait.—San Francisco Chronicle.

There were 343 comrades of the G. A. R., department of Michigan, mustered out by death, since the annual encampment of 1896. So many more soldiers' graves to be strewn with flowers on Memorial Day. Let not one of them be forgotten.—Detroit Journal.

The 1 cent a pound duty placed upon Chikory by the Dingley bill, largely through the efforts of Congressman Crump, promises to give Chikory growing a great impetus in Michigan. It is easily raised and the soil of Michigan is peculiarly adapted to its culture.—Bay City Tribune.

In a few cities where local issues were paramount, the fanatics carried the day, but in all in all it was a great republican victory. Bad weather and muddy roads kept many from the polls, but the returns show one thing conclusively—Michigan is still a rock-ribbed republican state.—Bay City Tribune.

President McKinley is the fifth soldier President elected by the Republican party since the war, viz: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley. This record is not likely to continue unbroken much longer. The war ended in 1865, and a man who came out of the army 25 years old, would be 57 now. This is rather above the average age of our Presidents when they are elected. Grant was 46 years old when he was elected; Hayes was 54; Garfield was 49; Harrison was 55; McKinley 52. In 1900 a man who came out of the war 25 years old will be 65 years of age. That is not too old for a President, but it is past the average. By that time most of the leaders and controlling men in the Republican party will be men who were too young to be in the war. It may be that the Republican party has elected its last soldier President.—Indianapolis Journal.

"If you wish to be a good companion to your husband study to make each 'Good-Morning' that you say to him an incentive to a better life," is Ruth Ashmore's advice to young women, whom she addresses upon "The Profession of Marriage" in the April Ladies Home Journal. Learn to make each 'Good Night' a benediction of love for the days work, the days loving and the days sympathy. Look for his good qualities. He is like you in having faults; with very little trouble you can find these faults, and by talking about them and reminding him of them you can make your married life unendurable. You can bring about heart burnings, you can cause strife, and before you know it hatred may take the place of love. Look for his virtues, and seeking always for goodness, you will grow better every day just as certainly as you would grow bad if you looked only for that which was wicked. Remember, there is much that will have to be forgiven in you, and whenever you feel inclined to remind Tom of a weakness read the book in which is set down your foibles and your follies. A woman who, even after her marriage, carefully studies her profession, can make her husband what she wishes him to be. Everything that is good is contagious, and the right kind of a wife makes the right kind of a husband.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 9th, 1897.

President McKinley made new friends both by his promptness in recommending in a special message to Congress that an appropriation be made for the relief of the flood sufferers, and by his following it up with the announcement that, although all arrangements had been made for his departure from Washington, in order to get several days needed rest, he would not leave until Congress acted upon his recommendation. The promptness of Congress in adopting unanimously in both branches a joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the floods on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the Red River of the North, enabled the President to get away on the day planned. This was highly creditable of Congress, but detracted nothing from the credit due President McKinley for having said that he would not leave Washington until he had signed the resolution making an appropriation for the flood sufferers.

Speaker Reed took occasion during the short time the House was in session, on Wednesday, to answer some of the criticisms of his failure to appoint the House Committee, excepting those necessary to transact the business for which the extra session was called. After calling attention to there being 150 new members in the House, and the time needed to know them well enough to judge their capacities for committee services, he said, that the late James G. Blaine, when Speaker of the House, had under similar circumstances deferred selecting the committees. Referring to the charge that he was exceeding his authority, Mr. Reed said: "If the House thinks that any occupant of the chair is not carrying out its wishes, is not acting as its representative, the remedy is in the hands of the House at any time, and the chair welcomes any action on the part of the House, whose representative he is." That was manful and businesslike, and it aroused much enthusiasm on the republican side of the House.

Senator Hanna is not disposed to interfere with the pleasure the democrats are pretending to feel because a few municipal elections in Ohio have been carried by democrats. Speaking on the subject he said: "There was really nothing significant in the election at all. The questions at issue were purely municipal and not national. It is quite the thing for Ohio to swing from one side to the other in these local elections, and history has repeated itself. That is all. If a national campaign should occur to-morrow, Ohio would be in the republican column. I am quite sure that the result will have no effect on the election of a legislative ticket next fall."

The friends of Maj. Benjamin Butterworth, and that means everybody who knows him, who has again been nominated and confirmed as Commissioner of Patents, a position he so ably filled under the Arthur administration, are generally of the opinion, that it is the administration and those who have business with the Patent Office, and not Maj. Butterworth, who should be congratulated. The office of Commissioner of Patents has never been filled by as big a man, from all points of view, as Maj. Butterworth is, and by this statement of fact I mean no disparagement of the other gentlemen who have held the office; and it would not be surprising, if the rumor, that President McKinley intends to call him "up higher" after he has reformed some abuses connected with the practice of disreputable patent attorneys, should turn out to be true. Maj. Butterworth's brilliant record as a soldier, statesman and lawyer is too widely known to need repetition by me.

Lawyers can seldom be persuaded to express opinions for publication of speeches made in court by other members of the legal profession, but it is evident that Mr. Bryan's argument before the Supreme Court this week, in the Nebraska railroad cases, did not make a good impression upon lawyers, however well it might have sounded as a speech at a democratic or populist mass meeting. If he knows any law, he didn't make much use of the knowledge in that argument.

Speaker Reed and Mrs. Reed went with the members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and the ladies of their families on a little trip to the battlefield of Gettysburg, this week, which was greatly enjoyed. Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, who is a member of the committee, was born near Gettysburg, about six years previous to the war, and lived thereabouts, working after he was fifteen years old, at blacksmithing. He acted as guide for the party. This committee, the republican members of which worked steadily and industriously on the Dingley tariff bill from the first of last December until the bill was passed by the House, has earned the right to take a little rest and recreation.

Additional Local Matter.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda County, was visiting and transacting business here, the first of the week.

MARRIED.—At the residence of R. S. Babbitt, in Grove, Thursday, April 8th., Ernest L. Babbitt and Miss Minnie Höglé. Justice Woodburn officiated.

Chas. Slisby says that J. H. Sly and W. R. Johnston want to look out for their laurels, as last week he purchased a full blood Berkshire breeding sow from U. M. Gullford, of West Branch.—Ros. News.

The Sunday closing order has reached the Court. Last Sunday Fournier's drugstore was open part of the day, for which complaint was made, and a warrant issued by Justice Woodburn, Monday. The trial will be had next Monday. It is a question whether drugstores come under the law, or whether they are of necessity, and therefore exempt. The movement has caused considerable comment, and some bad feeling.

Working Women's Home Association. 21 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill. Jan. 11, 1896.

Our Working Women's Home Association used Foley's Honey and Tar six years ago, and are using it to-day. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not at all unpleasant its effects are very beneficial. It has never yet disappointed us. Wishing you all possible success, sincerely yours, Laura G. Fiken, Business Manager.—L. Fournier.

The May number of the Delinquent is called the Commencement Number and its resume of Up-to-Date Modes includes a lengthy illustrated article on the appropriate attire for this season's fair girl graduates. The lithographic plates show the summer styles in costume and millinery. The literary miscellany of the number is excellent, one of the most noticeable papers being the first of a series of "Metropolitan Types" by Jeanie Drake, author of the "Metropolitans," one of the cleverest novels of 1896. Ladies seeking a new occupation should read S. H. Hall's paper How to make Blue Print Souvenirs. "A Group of Entertainments" will especially interest young hostesses. Mrs. Witherspoon's Tea-Table Chat is as interesting as usual, and Mr. Vick's Flower Garden is firmly established in his readers' good graces. And there are also new ideas in the various departments devoted to Fancy Needlework, Knitting, Crocheting, etc. The Delinquent is issued by The Butterick Publishing Company, at 77 to 17 west 13th street, New York, at the remarkably low rate of \$1.00 for a years subscription, or 15 cents per copy.

The Best Cough Remedy on Earth.

LUTHER, Mich., Feb. 8, '92.
Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich.
Dear Sir:—I am well acquainted with the merits of your White Wine of Tar Syrup. I have used it on several occasions when very hoarse from public speaking and when suffering from sore throat. Our postmaster, Mr. Nicholson, had La Grippe, and I left him with a very bad cough, had spells of coughing every morning for an hour or more. I met him on the street three weeks ago, and recommended White Wine of Tar Syrup, which he commenced taking, and today he is a well man. A little girl here had coughed all winter, and no cure could be found. I asked her mother to get White Wine of Tar. She did so and in two weeks the child was cured. As you say, it is the best cough remedy on earth. Please send me six bottles by express.
Yours most respectfully,
Rev. E. L. ODLE,
Pastor of M. E. Church.

Judge Items.

Jas. Buck called at "M. R. Smith's," Sunday.

Philip Coventry was visiting at G. F. Owen's, Sunday.

Roy Waite went to Grayling Saturday, and hooped it back Sunday.

Mr. Gibson, the section boss, is laid up for repairs. La Grippe is the cause.

Seth Smith, of Blaine, was visiting his daughter in Maple Forest, Sunday.

Elder Willits is holding a revival in Maple Forest, and having some glorious hallelujah meetings.

Charlie Johnson is constable now. It must make him good, as he went to church, Saturday night. Charlie gives the meeting a little color.

G. F. Owen went to Gaylord, to the mill. Frank has received his new drag saw, which he ought to have had six weeks ago.—The railroad was slow this time.

School has opened at Buck's Corners, for a two months term, with Mr. Orlando Hicks as teacher, and four pupils enrolled. It is rumored, that this is the last term of school in that district.

There was a nice quiet wedding at C. B. Johnson's, last Saturday evening. The contracting parties were Miss Gladys Buck, and Annie Johnson. C. B. Johnson tied the knot. They will commence house keeping at Buck's crossing.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve partnership April 25th, 1897. We are going to close

OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK
to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see.
It will be for
YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

Remember that not a Dollars worth of Goods will be added to our stock. Take advantage of this great
DISSOLUTION SALE
First come, first served.

This sale commences February 9th., and ends April 20th., and is for CASH ONLY.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Secretary Sherman has politely informed the Spanish minister that the execution of Gen. Rivera, the captured insurgent leader, would so inflame public opinion in this country as to greatly embarrass our government. Why not inform the Spanish authorities that the execution of a prisoner of war would be an act of barbarism, contrary to the recognized laws of war, and would not be tolerated.—Blade.

It is a Curse.
Constipation is a curse, and afflicts too great a proportion of the American people. It robs men of their energy, woman of their beauty, children of their life and playfulness. Do you want relief?—Then try Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin—as pleasant to take as pure Maple Syrup, and pleasing in its action. Ten doses, 10c, large sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's.

Senator Tilman, who has just visited the White House for the first time since 1893, says there is more true "democracy" about President McKinley than there was about his immediate predecessor. He is probably right. This administration is republican and democratic in the correct sense, and persons of all parties are tending this out. The President is likely to become personally as popular as any occupant of the White House since the war.—Globe Democrat.

A Prominent Lawyer,
of Greenville, Ill., Mr. C. E. Cook, writes: "I have been troubled with biliousness, sick headache, sour stomach, constipation, etc., for several years. I sought long and tried many remedies, but was disappointed until I tried your Syrup Pepsin. I can cheerfully recommend it to any suffering from above complaints."—For sale by L. Fournier.

In a late edition of an English free thinker's magazine it is stated that hell has a population of 200,000,000. It would be a good place for a lemonade stand if its population did not so largely consist of delinquent newspaper subscribers.—Exchange.

WAR
waged upon the lesser ills. We have often prevented greater troubles. As a weapon against Constipation, Indigestion and Sickheadache. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin leads in importance. 10 doses 10 cents. Regular sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

The honors and attentions showered upon General Grant during his tour of the world are, perhaps, unequalled in the history of kingly hospitality. He was received everywhere as the greatest soldier of his time, and as the foremost living American. Hon. John Russell Young, who accompanied Gen. Grant throughout the famous journey, graphically recalls, in the May Ladies Home Journal, his conspicuous incidents: the receptions, dinners, fetes, balls, etc., given in honor of the illustrious American. It is said that Mr. Young brings to light a fact that has received but passing attention: that General Grant was instrumental in arranging the terms of a treaty of peace between China and Japan, which prevented an outbreak of war between those nations.

* * * * *

THIS SPACE

* * * BELONGS TO * * *

Salling, Hanson & Company,

GRAYLING, - MICH.

LOOK OUT FOR

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FRESH BULK OYSTERS, ORANGES, and LEMONS,

—ALSO A FULL LINE OF—
CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TABLETS, PENCILS, BOX PAPER, &c., at
J. W. SORENSON'S, Grayling, Michigan,

THERE IS A HEN ON!

I will supply Selected Eggs at the following low prices for the season of '97

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 75 cents for 11, or \$1.35 for 22.
White Plymouth Rocks, 75 cents for 11, or 1.35 for 22.
Black Minorcas, \$1.25 for 11, or 2.25 for 22.
Dark Brahmas, 75 cents for 11, or 1.35 for 22.
Brown Leghorns, 75 cents for 11, or 1.35 for 22.
Duck Eggs, 50 cents for 11.

My Stock is superb, and we think will please you. Call on or address
A. McCLEIN, Grayling, Michigan.

We will send you

"The Michigan Farmer"

—AND THE—

"Crawford Avalanche" \$1.85

Both one year, for only

A BARGAIN!!

You can find no Agricultural paper that will give you as much solid, practical matter devoted to the farm as "The Michigan Farmer" with its twenty pages filled each week with articles from the most practical and successful farmers in the country.

The market reports are as complete and reliable as time and money can make them.

Send direct to "The Michigan Farmer," Detroit, Mich., for a free Sample Copy. Address all orders for subscription to the

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by William Woodburn, and Mary E. Woodburn, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated August 20th, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1895, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 155, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 8 per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situated in the township of Maple Forest, in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The west half of section twenty-six (26), township twenty-eight (28) north of Range three (3) west, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, except one square acre off the south west corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section.

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.

O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Louis E. Parker and Francesa Parker, his wife, to Mary A. Westlake, dated August 20th, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1895, in Liber D of mortgages, on page 155, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

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MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.

O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.
LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised Letters—L. Besan (2).

The greatest slaughter sale on record now on, at Rosenthals'.

Archibald McKay moved into his new residence, last Saturday.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour. For sale at Claggetts'.

Sheriff Knapp, of Roscommon Co., was in town one day last week.

New styles of Mens' and Boys Hats and Caps, at Claggetts'.

Frank Owens, of Maple Forest Tp., was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. W. D. Simons, of Roscommon, was in town one day last week.

The Republican majority in Otsego county was about four hundred.

H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Thursday.

The largest line of Ladies' Oxfords ever shown in Grayling, at Claggetts'.

Frank Johnson, of Grove township, was in town last Friday.

H. G. Dozer, a prominent attorney of Cheboygan, died last week.

Dr. Wemp made a visit to Gaylord last week.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Archibald Howse, of Maple Forest township, was in town, Monday.

Perry Ostrander was in town last Saturday.

J. A. Breaker, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday.

B. F. Sherman, supervisor of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

Supervisor Emory, of Center Plains township, was in town last Friday.

Len J. Patterson had a majority of 51, for city clerk of Tawas.

See the handsomest Window Display in town, at Rosenthals'.

D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town, Tuesday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

A new house on Brink's addition is nearly completed.

Our Ladies' Shirt Waists have the latest patent on them. Come and see them, at Rosenthals'.

The Board of Supervisors of Alpena county is composed of eight Republicans and six Free Silverites.

Every county in this Congressional district went Republican except Benighted Arenac.

The Ladies of Grayling and vicinity will find the latest styles in ready made Caps, at Claggetts'.

C. F. Kelley, the next postmaster of Frederic, was in town last Saturday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

C. W. West, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday, and again on Monday.

Ladies, don't fail to see Claggetts' new line of Shirt Waists; finest in the city.

The Board of Supervisors of Roscommon county is composed of six Republicans and two Pop-Silverites.

Did you get one of Rosenthals' circulars? If not, call at his store for one.

Justice Long received 115 more votes in Roscommon county, than the combined opposition.

We must sacrifice our stock, so come and see what they are doing at Rosenthals'.

Correct returns from Maple Forest election show for Supervisor, Sherman 24, Niederer 20, and Hoyt 6.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Rev. C. W. Potter was in Ithica, this week, at a meeting of the Presbytery.

Green ground bones can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. Comer's. It makes hens lay.

W. Batterson, Supervisor of Frederic township, was in town last Saturday.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nerve for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. C. T. Jerome returned on Saturday evening from a short visit in Bay City and Saginaw.

Aaron Rosenthal went to Clare last week, where he has secured a good position.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church realized about \$26.00 from their Birthday Social.

If you are looking for bargains, be sure and see the bargain table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Chief Carney has called a meeting of the "Fire Laddies" for to-morrow evening. All turn-out.

Our patrons will please take notice that hereafter the meat market will be closed on Sunday.

Geo. Comer.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, will meet at Mrs. Palmers' on Friday afternoon, April 10th.

The only place where "Old Glory" waves to the breeze is at Rosenthals', where the great sacrifice sale is going on.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kramer were called to Bay City, Saturday, on account of the serious illness of her mother, who died on Sunday.

A cup of the celebrated White House Coffee will relieve that distress in your stomach. Try it, at Claggetts'.

The Board of Supervisors of Otsego county new consists of six Republicans and three Free Silver Popocrats.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guaranty. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Quarterly Meeting Services will be held at the M. E. church next Sunday morning. The presiding elder will deliver the sermon.

First come to the store where "Old Glory" waves, get our prices, and then see if others can duplicate them.

The Board of School Inspectors, at their last meeting appointed Mrs. H. C. Holbrook, librarian for another year.

W. G. Woodfield returned from St. Ignace, Tuesday morning of last week, and on Wednesday morning went to work for the M. C. R. R.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerve is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The plows are being started by our farmers, and all seem enthusiastic for the season's work. Winter grain is in excellent condition.

The employees of the M. C. R. R. are hereby notified to appear before S. S. Claggett, and buy a celebrated Peerless Shirt. The best on earth.

The increase of business has compelled us to call for more office room, and a commodious addition is being added by Messrs Forbes and "Thor."

Dr. Wemp had the pleasure of introducing into the world a pair of twins, weight 8 1/2 pounds each. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Larson are the possessors.

Easter Services will be held in the M. E. church, next Sunday evening. They will be very interesting and all are cordially invited to attend.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerve has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Hector and Della McMullen, of Lewiston, who were guests of the family of A. Kraus, last week, returned home Monday morning.

Rev. J. M. Warren returned Saturday from Jackson, where he had been as a delegate to the C. E. Convention.—Lewiston Journal.

Wm. Mantz is wearing a pleasant smile because of a bouncing baby boy that arrived at his home, Tuesday.—Lewiston Journal.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Inverness dwelling and barn, on Michigan Avenue. For terms, enquire at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

S. S. Claggett purchased the residence of Mr. Jasper Hoyt, last week, consideration \$900.00. It is reported that he will move to Otsego county.

La Grippe continues to apply its chills and aches to our citizens, just severe enough, to make its victims wish they were dead, but not enough to give them final rest.

The Republicans of Cheboygan Co. had a majority, but there as here, failed to elect all of their candidates on account of scratching their tickets, a senseless proceeding.

BORN—On Friday morning of last week, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Sparks, a son. The first born—and the happy father failed to set up the cigars. Better luck next time.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Mrs. A. Gronoff and daughter left for Manistee, on the noon train, Tuesday, for a visit with her parents and other friends in that city.

Nelson & Little, our new photographers, are doing work that will please anybody, and at reasonable prices. They are not confined to any particular style, and will give you your choice. Call at the gallery, and see them and their work.

Last Thursday was the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bates, and enough of their friends to bulge the sides of their residence called to see how the ten years had served them. It was a genuine surprise, and there was enjoyment enough to last them ten years more. A substantial token of remembrance of the occasion was left when the happy throng departed.

T. M. Odell, of Center Plains, was in town Saturday. He will soon move on his place in the town of Beaver Creek and thanks his new neighbors in that town for their assistance in putting up his house.

E. S. West, of Atlanta, has started a new paper, at Rogers' City, "The Presque Isle Co. Republican." The first number is clean and bright, and well patronized by the advertisers of that place, who appreciate a good thing. We wish Brother West success.

Rev. C. W. Potter held religious services at Peters' Camp, last Sunday, over one hundred and fifty men being present, all of whom seemed to appreciate the opportunity for hearing the word. He was accompanied by the church choir, which added to the pleasure of the occasion.

Last Saturday, in response to a largely signed petition, the Prosecuting Attorney notified all business places in town, including the drug stores, that their places of business must be closed on Sunday. This is a step in the right direction, showing a betterment of the morals of the community.

A Life for 50 Cents.

Many people have been cured of Kidney diseases by taking a 50 cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure.—L. Fournier.

Mrs. Lottie Willobee, of West Branch, has engaged Mrs. H. C. Holbrook to represent her at Grayling in the sale of flowering plants and seeds, and arranged with one of the best florists in the country to supply anything that may be called for. Ladies are invited to call on Mrs. Holbrook and examine catalogues and prices.

Have You had the Grip?

If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs, and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. L. Fournier.

At the meeting in the Court House, Monday evening, in the interest of the Opera House project, over two hundred dollars additional stock was taken. About three hundred dollars more is needed, and our citizens should put it up quick, and get the building.

A Word to Physicians.

Do you know that many broad minded physicians are using Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup in their practice? They have found no remedy that gave as satisfactory results for all throat and lung complaints as this great cough medicine. L. Fournier.

One of our county officers and an assistant to the sheriff, had a scraping match, last Saturday, over the result of the election, and the free silverite sailed in and won the battle the same as did that party in the township of Grayling! It was a square fight this time, no scratching, but the Banta had the most luck.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

This BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Bites, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drugist.

G. A. R. Department Officers.

The following is a list of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. officers of the Department of Michigan:

Commander, A. T. Bliss.

Sen. Vice Com., L. W. Sprague.

Jun. Vice Com., Ren. Barker.

Medical Director, J. R. Stephenson.

As. Adj. Gen. & Q. M., C. V. Pond.

W. R. C. OFFICERS.

President, Louise A. Turck.

Sen. Vice Pres., Florence S. Babbitt.

Jun. Vice Pres., Anna S. J. Grabbill.

Secretary, Mary Taylor.

Treasurer, Lena M. Turck.

Inspector, Sarah J. Alden.

Installing Officer, Vina Redfield.

Headquarters of the G. A. R. is at Lansing, and for the W. R. C. at Alma.

SPECIAL SALES, EVERY DAY!

AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

everything new and up to date. A new stock of Goods at Popular Prices.

Our aim is to please Everybody, and we have selected a Stock to suit all. You will find the latest designs in

DRESS GOODS,

WASH GOODS of every description,

LINENS, HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR,

RIBBONS, NOTIONS,

LACES, TRIMMINGS,

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE CURTAINS,

BED SPREADS,

Ladies' Wrappers and Shirt Waists.

We sell the BEST Fifty Cent Corset on Earth!

Also a full line of the latest styles in

MENS', LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.

Our Grocery Department is Stocked with the best

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, LARD, FLOUR

Smoked Meats, Etc., that Money can buy.

Visit Our STORE for Bargains.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SPRING IS HERE.

SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE

WRIGHT'S COMPOUND CELERY NERVE!

The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All

Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.

FOR SALE BY

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

THE DRUGGIST,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Mr. R. Hanson, of Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, is in town to-day.

He reports business very good in their line. There is not a boom, but a gradual, even tendency for the better, which Mr. Hanson believes to be better than any boom.—The Timberman.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is to be purged and the blood of a tonic, and alternative if felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal illnesses. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation and dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

The editor of the West Branch Herald-Times, if he lived in any other community, would be deemed eccentric. He says that every morning this year he has got up early and "built a fire in his shirt tail." Now if that ain't a funny place to start a conflagration, we would like to know it.—Tawas Herald.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

The passengers on the Michigan Central Railroad, either East or West bound, enjoy not only the advantage of passing directly by and in full view of the great cataract, a privilege that no other line can afford, but is also afforded the opportunity of stopping over en-route at Niagara Falls, for a period not exceeding ten days under conditions which the passenger can learn of the ticket agent or the train conductor. If one can stop but a day or two, he should by all means do so, that he may see Niagara in detail and from every point of view. No matter how often nor how long the observant tourist stops at Niagara, he will be sure to see something unseen before.

Good Only Until May 1st, 1897

The publishers of The World-Famous Twice-A-Week Detroit Free Press wish us to announce the withdrawal of their trial subscription offer to send the paper ten weeks for ten cents, after May 1st. If you wish to take advantage of this special low trial rate, you must do so before above date. Remember that you get 20 papers for 10 cents; two each week. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Send 10 cents in stamps or silver to The Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich., and they will send you the paper for 10 weeks.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading drug gist of Shoreport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. E. Camp bell, merchant of Safford, Arizona, writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I can not say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to withstand the test of time it never disappoints. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

A Horrible Railroad Accident

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, when as if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

SACRIFICE SALE!

We are forced to sacrifice

Our Entire Stock In Order to Raise

Money, and we will sell our elegant line of

GOODS, FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS,

at Prices lower than we ever before attempted

to do. Remember that this is no small affair to

do, but circumstances forces us to do it.

Below we Give a Few of our Many Bargains:

Yard wide Cotton, 03 Men's \$5.00 Suits, \$2.75

Best Bleached Cotton 06 Men's 7.00 Suits, 4.75

Good Prints 03 Men's 10.00 Suits, 6.50

Best Blue Prints, 04 Men's 12.00 Suits, 7.50

Apron Gingham, 04 Men's Stiff Hats, latest

Cotton Crash, 03 styles, see them 1.00

Thread, 3 spools for 10 Men's 50c Shirts, 38

Needles, one paper, 02 " fancy 75c shirts, 38

Best sewing Silk, 06 1.50 Men's Shoes, 1.05

25c Black Cashmere, 15 2.00 " " 1.39

35c " " 20 2.50 " " 1.83

50c " " 27 3.00 Oxfords' Shoes, 2.19

All wool Serge, 25 1.50 Ladies Shoes, 1.05

89c Ladies Wrappers, 72 2.00 " " 1.39

98c " " 78 2.50 " " 1.75

1.25 " " 96 1.25 Ladies Slippers, all

Ladies 75 cents Fine Alpine shades, 98

Hats, 49 50c Ladies Shirt Waists 37

Boys Caps, 15 75c " " " 55

Men's Cotton Pants, 49 1.00 " " " 79

Men's 1.25 Pants, 66 1.25 " " " 92

Men's 1.50 Pants, 89 1.50 " " " 1.05

See the New Patent on them. Ladies' Wraps, Suits at your own Price. Trunks almost given away. Remember that our Stock is the

MOST COMPLETE TO BE FOUND IN TOWN.

Come and see if we are not doing as we say and advertise.

Respectfully Yours,

JOE ROSENTHAL,

Grayling, Mich.

DR. J. A. ELLIS

DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor

GRAYLING, MICH.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins. ley.

Franklin House

DETROIT, MICH.

Cor. Bates and Second Sts. Very central. Elevators. Rates \$1.50 to \$4 per day. H. H. JAMES & SONS, Props.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will give a "Penny Social" at the church—basement to-morrow evening. Everything costs a penny, and nothing more. Take a penny and go.

Wood for Sale.

I wish to dispose of my entire stock of wood, at once. I will sell and deliver the same at 75 cents per cord, either Jack Pine or Tanarack. Wood can be seen in my yard, on Ogema street.

PHILIP J. MOSHER.

For Sale.

The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich. apr-15

Fancy Poultry.—Eggs for Sale.

I am now taking orders for Eggs of my Light Brahmas, and Black White Crested Polish, at \$2.00 a setting of 15 eggs. Eggs warranted to hatch. A few birds for sale at \$2.00 each. Brahmas are all extra-large birds, noted as good layers, and from the best stock in Michigan.

april-15

V. SALLING.

Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Comb Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50. These Eggs are from pure bred fowls, bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord, Mich., one of the best pure poultry breeders in the state, having won over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this year.

A RESURRECTION THOUGHT.

The bulbs that were hid in the darkness
Through the winter and the snow,
Have felt the thrill of the sunlight,
Their hour to bloom they know.
And while the roses of a king
To the story of love at Easter
Their beautiful wealth they bring.

The grass that was brown and withered
And cold on the sodden plain
Has been kissed by the tender sunshine,
Caressed by the crystal rain,
And its bright green growth
Let twice ten millions strong,
And the birds, with their nest among them,
Flies up with a sudden song.

And we, who have seen our darlings
Rest from our side away,
Who have wept in silent anguish
O'er the cold and pulseless clay,
Take heart in the Easter gladness,
A parable all may read,
For the Lord who cares for the flowers
Cares well for our greater need.

He knows of the loss and anguish,
The hope of the stricken soul,
He will bring again our dear ones,
By his touch of life made whole.
We shall meet again and love them
In the spring beyond the sea,
That, after earth's dreary winter,
Flourishes to life and glory.

—Mrs. M. E. Sangster.

THE EASTER LILY.

EASTER was but a fortnight off and two little girls, Lulu and Fanny, were watching with great interest the budding of the lily which at last was budding. Every morning they came early to the window where a few house plants were struggling for existence, and although every time they hoped to find a flower, and every time were so sadly disappointed, still the next morning found them at their post, hoping, in their childish faith, that some little blossom might be found for them.

All winter long they had watched the tiny leaflets unfolding, and these few plants had been carried back and forth, from one window to another, to catch every gleam of sunshine that strayed into the little room they called home. Every night these little loving hands had carefully covered the delicate leaves for protection from the chilling winds that would creep through the cracks and crevices, for old Boreas is a cold-hearted fellow, who shows little mercy for the poor, and worries his way into their chimney corners as if he were a welcome visitor.

But I don't think he had caught sight of this little bit of summer or he would have curled up the leaves with his cold fingers, and blown with his icy breath, until the tiny stalks became limp and lifeless, and the soil itself stiffened around the poor little roots. The little girls knew all this, and had covered their treasures so carefully at night, and cared for them so tenderly by day, that at last they were to be rewarded for all their labor—the lily had budded.

Long years ago—in fact, so many that it seemed to Lulu and Fanny a beautiful dream—there was a dear little home, where plants bloomed in the windows, and a warm fire gleamed in the grate, and in the spring the birds sang in the trees, and the lawn was covered with the greenest grass, where the bright spring flowers opened their eyes. And then, somehow, for the little girls could not tell how, all these beautiful things had faded away, only they and mamma were left, and mamma had to sew all the time, and sometimes the child, too. Now the plants were all the garden they had, and only to think of it, the lily had budded; they were so happy; they must look often before to see if the flower were almost there.

So the days crept by, and it seemed as if the lily would never unfold. To be sure, the winter was long, and cold, and some days so dark and cloudy that the sun forgot to look into their windows, and some nights were so cold that the lily itself came near being chilled, so the bud was not very strong.

However, the days were getting warmer, for Easter was almost there. At Sunday school the children had been told that the children that die, and how beautiful the Easter morn would become to them if Christ indeed had risen in their hearts, and she went on to tell how some Christians, during the forty days before Easter, would deny themselves some known pleasure, and strive to consecrate themselves anew to Christ.

"My dear girls," she added, "are not all willing to deny ourselves something for the sake of Christ? To give up some amusement, or habit, or treasure, that perhaps may be crowding us out of the kingdom?"

"Is there not some object dear to us we are willing to give up for him? He gave his all for us—life, kingdom and heaven itself; his precious blood was shed; that we through him might live; and what have we done for him? Is there not something we can lay upon the altar as a sacrifice, so we may be prepared to receive his love into our hearts?"

All the way home from Sunday school, Lulu and Fanny were talking about what they could do for Christ; and perhaps, because they did not quite understand what was meant, or else had so little to give, they could not find anything. Fanny said: "I know what it is—the lily, we can give the lily to Christ; you know the teacher said it must be something we thought a great deal of, something dear to us, and I believe we care more for the lily than anything else." "But how will we send the lily to him?" asked Lulu. "I don't know," said Fanny, "but I guess God will show us how." And now that the lily was to be given to God, they bestowed more care than ever upon it; each day the bud grew larger, and you could begin to see a rim of white above the green.

The days sped on, and there were only four days left Easter, but in the morning a malignant disease had settled over part of the city, and little children were rapidly falling at its approach; each mother trembled as she held her loved ones, for who knew how near the angel of death might be; he hovered around the homes of wealth and comfort, and poverty and pain, until at last the shadow fell across the street and into the room where the Easter lily was.

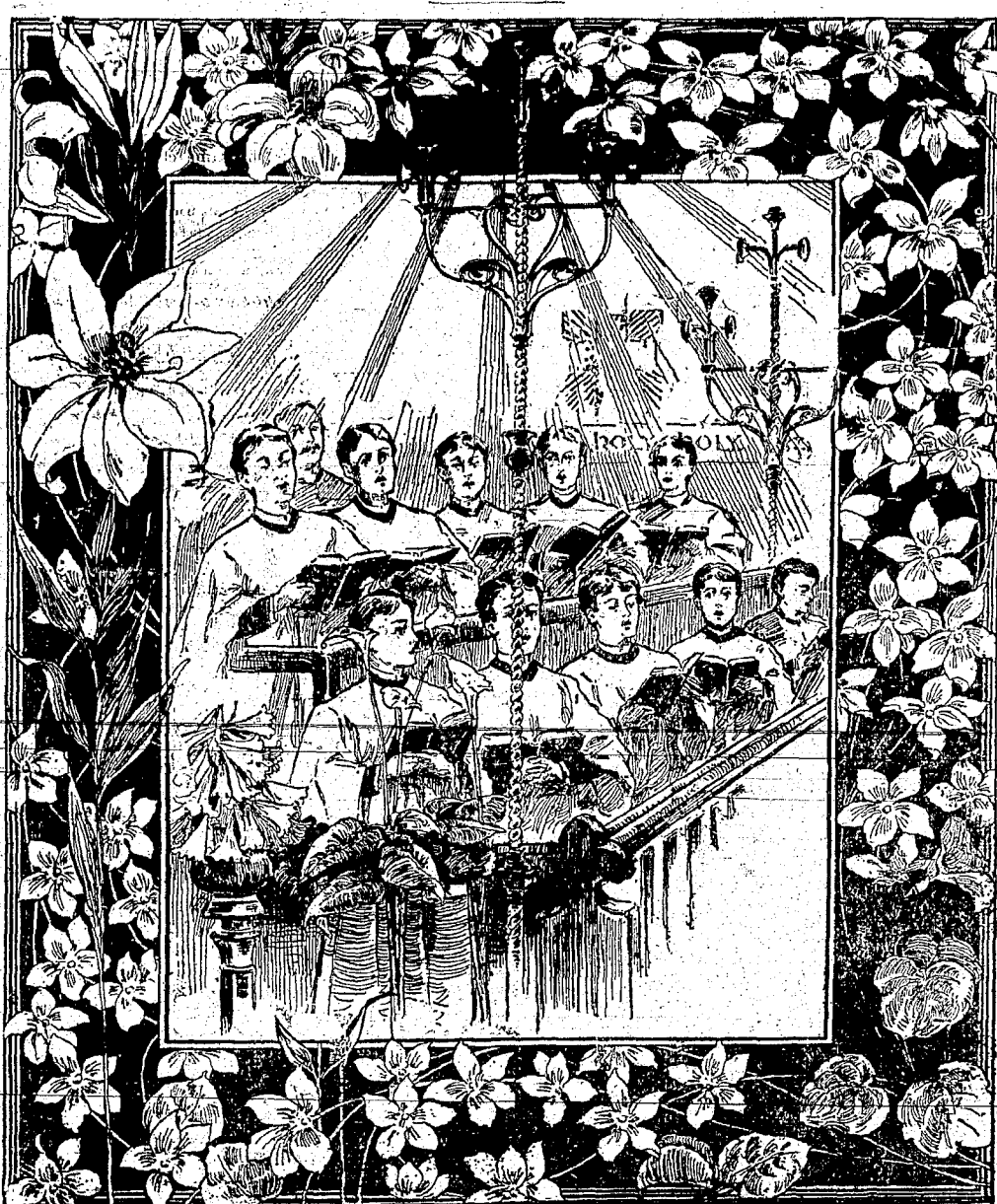
Fanny lay there unconscious of the sadness and gloom that had settled upon their little home; sometimes in the delirium of fever she would talk about the lily, and how she would like to give it to God, and how she would like to see it bloom. Each day the shadows deepened, so dark, so sad, and to-morrow was Easter.

All night mamma and Lulu watched the little sufferer, hoping for some word or look of recognition; morning was slowly dawning, Easter Sunday, when so many ages ago Christ had risen from the dead, and brought with him light and life to the waiting soul.

Away off in the distance you might catch the chime of the old cathedral bells as they rang in the joyous morn—perhaps some of the music reached Lulu's ears for half an hour, but her eyes were so stretched out that she could not see, and she whispered: "I will take the lily to him." Just then the sunshine burst into the room, Lulu turned to the window, and there unfolded in all its beauty was the lovely lily.

Long hours afterward, when the Sabbath bells were pealing, and the choir and vocal soloists, "The Lord is risen

AN EASTER ANTHEM.



indeed," the little child lay there so still, so beautiful, with the smile of heaven upon her lips, and holding in the waxen fingers her precious gift, the Easter lily.

BEST OF THE YEAR.

The Easter Holiday Season and Its Delightful Associations.

EASTER is more delightful in its associations than any other holiday season of the year. It follows a period of conventional mourning. It is a revival from traditional depression and gloom. It opens the morning of hope and expectation. It reveals the unfolding buds of this year and of human faith and promise.

In these respects it differs in significance from the autumnal thanksgiving and later Christmas holidays. Autumnal holidays mark the end of the harvest, when all its fruits have been gathered, and when gratitude is offered for every gift of Providence to mankind. The year is closed. Reflection is the sole occupation of the mind.

Truths may be gathered from experience as fruit is gathered from the soil. But in the autumn every human sentiment is inspired by a knowledge of the past. The year has been lived, and its fruits are gathered, that its enjoyments are closed, that its fugitive hours, opportunities, events and lessons, that all which it contained for good or evil, have become an element of the unreturning past.

Easter is the festival of resurrection. It is an emblem of the revival which nature experiences with each return of the sun in its orbit, and of the rains and dews at their appointed time. It brings vernal sunshine, air and odors. It is celebrated by offerings of flowers, by feasts in attire, by festive display, by all the gayety outward and in, in which the day, spring of the heart and of the season is clothed.

The Christianized Easter which the world celebrates is a higher inspiration of pagan philosophy, renewed, refined and etherealized by the influences which proceeded from the crucifixion of Christ, and from their sublime conclusion. From the earliest era when man began to study the world around him and deity its manifestations the spring was sanctified as the period of the year when the vigor of nature's creative forces first was displayed. Every form of ancient mythology recognized the vernal equinox as the point of rejuvenation for the world of vegetable and animal life. Every wind of spring that blew and every wave that murmured were regarded as the source of new vital energies in production and growth.

From these beautiful pagan beliefs to the beautiful new Christian belief the change was not violent nor phenomenal. It was a graceful evolution from heathen to Christian thought. It was transition of that which was false but was almost as true as truth. Colorings described the abandoned fictions of classical beliefs.

The intelligible forms of ancient poets, the fair humanities of old religion, the power, the beauty and the majesty that had their haunts in dale or glen or mountain, or forest, by slow brook or pebbly spring, or chaste, by watery depths all these are vanished.

They live no longer in the faith of reason. In places of these fantastic heathen images the new religion brought realities of grace and truth. The old fictions of the earth and air dissolved and disappeared. They were succeeded by the gospel of peace and good will to all mankind—of universal practical charity, of faith manifested in good works, of all the gospel lessons which Easter day and its associations convey. Pagan philosophers and poets reached only the fancies and dreams of men. Christian philosophy reaches the profoundest depths of the intellect and the heart.

This is the lesson and instruction of the day! It relates both to the past and the future. It is a reminiscence and a promise. It combines the garnered wisdom of ages with the hope of all the years to come!

Day of Great Joy.

The Pastor of Rome transcends in pomp and splendor that of no other country. The Pope is borne in the great gallery of St. Peter's, and gives his solemn benediction, "No Rome and the world."

And dainties at this period on softness, cakes, roast pig and little lambs served

with platacho, plums. The number of dishes cooked is enormous. Eggs form a part of all the pastimes. The religious services are devout and impressive.

In Mexico it is the great festival of the year. In the City of Mexico the population fill the streets and the parks, which resemble the most beautiful gardens. People passing each other in the streets throw flowers with their salutations. Bands discourse sweet music, and there is general abandonment to the delights of the festival of their "Sunday of Joy."

In America the occasion is observed generally but quietly. Presents are exchanged, eggs and flowers are given a prominent place, and the church services are unusually impressive. If the Americans had any special use for the festival in a worldly way they might designate it as the "feast of hats." The feminine portion of the community wear new hats, according to the ancient tradition that to be lucky all the year, something new must be worn on Easter Sunday.

IN JOYOUS GREETING.

Gifts that Are Praught with the Season's Spirit.

The custom of giving Easter gifts is on the increase. A few years ago a simple card sent to friends was accounted sufficient recognition of the day. But the card swelled into a letter, the letter into a book, and now the book has sought the companionship of divers and sundry articles of a distinctly feminine character, and with them proceeds to organize a Christmas at the beginning of spring. With a slight change of sentiment even Christmas and New Year's presents can pass muster as Easter offerings. The cards are elegant in design and spring-like in coloring. Fancifulness creeps in through the only channel open to it, manifesting itself in groups of chickens and pictures of rabbits on cards designed especially for children.

The eggshell, variously decorated, is ubiquitous, and useful. The decoration of eggshells is not so difficult as it looks to one familiar only with their fragility. To prepare them, wash the shells first with vinegar and then with soda and water; puncture a small hole in each end and blow out the contents. Make a solution of plaster and paris and fill the shell enough to run easily, and fill the shell half full using a small paper funnel, then insert the two ends of a piece of narrow ribbon and continue the filling. It will take about twenty minutes for the plaster to harden. Then give the egg a sizing with gun water to make the color take, and it is ready for decoration. Fill with blue, green, yellow and red. Fill with blue, green, yellow and red. Fill with blue, green, yellow and red. Fill with blue, green, yellow and red.

Goose and duck eggs filled with plaster of paris, prettily painted and arranged in a nest of colored cotton wool in one of the little Japanese baskets that may be

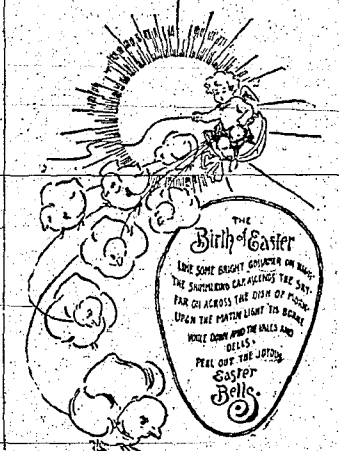
purchased for 5 or 10 cents, make cunning gifts for children.

Anything that is just a little out of the ordinary is acceptable at Easter. Photographs mounted on bits of tinted cardboard or framed in delicate white frames prettily decorated make satisfactory presents—if given to the right people.

An Easter Catastrophe.

The Easter day, the day's scene, how dainty gowns and hats are seen, a fragrance sweet the breeze instills. Of violets and daffodils.

Where parks are green, the fountains play, Nature revives, and mounds display; I have no heart for all of that—The breeze has spoiled my Easter hat!



Outcome of Centuries.

The resume of Easter customs finds the central idea in the fact that they are the outcome of centuries of religious zeal, and the concentration of genius and enthusiasm in art, science, poetry and learning of every sort. Easter is a crystallization of the hope expressed in its solemn observances, deliverance from death, founded on the story of the great Teacher of Nazareth, and carrying life and life into the dead and desolate theories that in the dark ages held the world in bondage. The festival of the soul is the highest and greatest of all the ceremonies of Easteride.

Waiter (to cook)—Steak for one! Gent don't want it raw, nor he don't want it burnt black. Cook (angrily)—Is that what he said? Waiter—No, not exactly. I asked him how he wanted it, and he said "medium."—Spare Moments.

NATURE'S EASTER SIGNS

ROSE A SEARS.

The swamps are turned to arsenals
Of green and solid spears;
Did not the Lord proclaim he sent
The sword to coming years?
There are purple pulpits in the bogs,
And hooded brakes galore;
Did not the Lord command us all
To tell the name he wore?
The pine woods with the violet
And arbutus, tender, sweet;
Did not the Lord the spikenard hold
For his anointing meet?
The trilliums spotted triangle,
The triple leaf of clover;
Are saying "Trinity to all
Who can their meaning over
And hallelujahs star the knolls,
And bluets cull to see
If senses dull at last will read
In symbol, victory.

REPUBLICAN ENERGY.

IT IS MAKING ITSELF FELT IN WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill Through the House Is Being Strongly Pushed in the Senate—Cuban Prisoners Open to American Prisoners.

Capital City Chat.

Special Washington correspondence: The Republican party has again shown its business-like qualities. In less than two weeks from the time of its meeting, the House, controlled by this party, has considered and passed the tariff bill, and has done so despite the opposition and delay and fault-finding system of the Democrats. The bill now goes to the Senate, where the Republicans have already shown their business-like methods by taking it up in committee and putting more than a week's labor upon it prior to its passage by the House. It is expected that the bill will be completed by the committee during the present month, and be taken up by the Senate early in May, passed by that body in June and go into effect July 1. President Cleveland and the free trade Congress, elected in November, 1892, did not get their tariff bill upon the statute books until Aug. 23, 1894, one year and ten months from the date of the election. It looks now as though the Republicans would get their tariff measure on the statute books within seven months of the date of the election, possibly even sooner than that.

The Cuban Situation.

The State Department continues to receive encouraging reports from Cuba. The attitude of the authorities there has undergone a remarkable change since this administration came into operation. Every few days bring reports of additional releases and only three citizens of the United States now remain in Cuban prisons, asking intervention by this Government in their behalf. Several others are still imprisoned, but they have either been given the fullest rights of trial under our treaties with Spain, or have for reasons of their own omitted to ask intervention in their behalf by this Government. No feature of the present administration has been received with such marked satisfaction and commendation as that relating to the rights of American citizens abroad.

That Wilson Law.

The month of March has proved a remarkable one in the history of the Wilson tariff law. The treasury has actually a small surplus for the month's operations, an event so unusual in the history of this act as to draw marked attention. This is due, however, to the fact that importers in the early part of the month took alarm lest the Dingley bill should be so framed as to shut off in some way their right of importing under the present low tariff rates; and therefore withdrew enormous quantities from the bonded warehouses, paying the duties on them and thus increasing the revenues to nearly what they averaged per month under the McKinley law, and making the surplus for the month of March. This makes the fourth month in the history of the Wilson law in which an apparent monthly surplus has been created, but in every prior case it was accomplished by holding back payments in order to make specially good showings just previous to elections or at the close of the fiscal or calendar years.

Free Trade Idea Losing Ground.

No feature of the tariff discussion has been more interesting than that which has developed a wide division of sentiment among the Democrats upon the question of protection. Many members of the Democratic party have openly avowed themselves opposed to free trade material propositions, while others have denounced the extreme free trade views of the Cleveland wing of the Democracy. Still others, especially those from the South, have avowed themselves absolute protectionists, and several Southern Democrats actually went so far as to vote for the bill which was denounced by their party association as the most extreme protective measure ever offered in Congress. The free trade idea is evidently losing ground, even in the Democratic party.

Good Outlook for the Farmers.

Wool, wheat, and corn, these staple agricultural products, are feeling the effect of renewed confidence and renewed prosperity which have followed the inauguration of McKinley. The standard commercial authorities report higher prices for wool, wheat, flour and other articles of agricultural production and show that the wheat and flour exportations of the week just ended are greater than those of the corresponding week of last year and those of corn three times as great as those of the corresponding week of last year. The farmers of the country are finding no occasion for regret that they voted for McKinley and prosperity.

No Comfort for the Democrats.

Democrats in Congress and elsewhere are greatly disappointed with the sugar schedule of the Dingley tariff bill as well as other features. They are especially disappointed regarding the sugar schedule as they are unable to find in it any opportunity to charge that the bill is advantageous to or in the interest of trusts. They remember with great bitterness the fact that their own law which now stands upon the statute books, was condemned by the public generally as framed in the interests of the sugar trust and they had hoped to find some opportunity to make a similar charge against the Dingley bill, but in this they have absolutely failed, and those of them who are frank enough to confess the truth admit that it wipes out the advantages which the sugar trust has enjoyed under the present Democratic law.

Japan Goes Back on the Free Silverites.

The silverites have been compelled to abandon another position. They denied the published assertion that Japan had abandoned the silver and gone to the gold standard, saying that the report was based upon the mere fact that a measure of this kind had been introduced in the Japanese parliament. The latest advices show, however, that the proposition establishing the gold standard has passed both branches of the parliament and has probably by this time received the signature of the Emperor. Nothing which has occurred

since the 6th of November has been so serious a blow to the 16 to 1 theorists as this action of Japan. The announcement from Japan that that country, although going to a gold standard, will not sell any of its silver, creates no surprise among those who have watched the progress of events with reference to the use of silver throughout the world. The United States, for instance, has many times the quantity of silver currency as when she adopted the gold standard, and gold standard nations are increasing the quantity of their silver constantly and with rapidity. The volume of silver runs from 110 to 150 million dollars per annum steadily, and a large share of it by the gold standard nations of the world. The silver currency of the world is to-day vastly greater than it was twenty-five years ago, and the leading nations of the world who have adopted the gold standard are the ones who have increased the silver currency.

Imported Farm Products.

The farmers seem to be getting a large share of the improved conditions which have followed the inauguration of McKinley and the removal of confidence. Bradstreet's, in its latest review of the state of trade in the United States, says that the staple articles, for which prices are higher include wool, wheat, flour, raw sugar, petroleum and linseed oil, while there is a noticeable improvement in trade in agricultural implements, leather and other articles of this class. Exports of wheat and flour (included as wheat) amounted for the week which the report covers to 1,749,419 bushels, compared with 1,629,300 in the preceding week and was also an increase for the corresponding week of the preceding year, while exports of corn were 5,862,687, against 1,727,000 in the corresponding week of the last year.

A. B. CARSON.

A Popular President.

William McKinley is destined to be one of the most popular Presidents, personally, that ever occupied the chair. Almost from the day of his inauguration the newspapers of the country have contained references to his affability and composure under all circumstances, and to his unaffected and sterling Republican qualities. Among the many comments of this nature we present the following from the Philadelphia Bulletin: "It looks as if McKinley may become, personally, the most popular President the country has had since the time of Lincoln. A careful reading of the reports of the impressions which his conduct in the White House has thus far made on observers of a large variety throughout the country of all parties—politicians, Congressmen, newspaper men, social critics and business men—is distinctly and strongly favorable. His simplicity, candor and amiability seem to be engaging, and without sign of the weakness which often goes with those qualities."

Business Improvement Coming.

"Continued activity in various industrial lines, based on an expanding consumptive demand, fairly steady prices for staples, further improvement in railway earnings and widespread confidence that the volume of business will expand materially in the near future, constitute the trade features of the week." So said Bradstreet's yesterday. "The first step toward prosperity is to get the wheels started and the hands employed, and the number of works which have resumed or increased force during the past week seems greater than in any other week since November." The money markets continue especially favorable to industrial recovery, and there is no such speculative epidemic as to lock up an excessive share of available capital. This appeared in Dun's Review yesterday.

The indications are good that the long hoped for better times are headed this way—Kansas City Journal.

The Washington Way.

Washington once said: "There is no doubt of the wisdom of the policy of giving protection and encouragement in any proper legislative form to domestic industry." And yet these latter-day free-traders, who have assumed to possess exhaustive knowledge of everything in heaven above and in the earth beneath, have even dared to say that the protective tariff was not constitutional. It is too bad that they were not present to give Washington a few tips on the correct interpretation of the Constitution. The ordinary American citizen, however, is content to accept Washington's interpretation of the Constitution with the interpretation of those other statesmen who helped frame the Constitution, and who, fresh from that work, introduced and passed the first protective tariff law ever enacted in this country, and to which Washington put his signature.

Sound Money Democrats.

Quite a million of conscientious, high-minded Democrats voted for Mr. McKinley, in spite of his protectionism, to save the country from the anarchy and repudiation that immediately threatened it. They knew precisely what they were about. It was an admitted choice of evils, and they sunk the one in the other. They took the lesser to escape the greater. We had lived, were living, under a high protective policy, and had survived it, and following the rule that it is better to suffer the ills we have than fly to others that we may very well estimate in advance, they refused to jump from the frying pan into the fire. When one's house is in flames it is absurd to stand on ceremony or to quibble as to who shall put them out—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wear American Clothes.

The merchant tailors are quite right in demanding protection against foreign clothing imported by Americans who travel abroad. If American cloth, made by American tailors, is good enough for President McKinley to wear, then it ought to be good enough for any other American citizen. Those who think otherwise should be compelled to pay, in customs duties, dollar for dollar of the value of the goods they import. The same law should apply to foreign wines, foreign cigars, and all other such fads and fancies as well as to American clothing. Let us be Americans under an American administration.

Increasing Volume of Money.

During the year 1894 the money in circulation in the United States was increased \$71,016,321 and the money in the treasury \$33,002,735. This means

that the money of the United States was increased \$124,019,056 during last year. Thus far in 1897 the increase has continued. The gold of the United States was increased \$93,500,000 and that of the commercial world about \$135,000,000. In fact, the volume of money in the commercial world was never so large and the facilities for the exchange of representatives of money were never so complete.—Indianapolis Journal.

Why Pay the Foreigners?

Our tariff imports yield about half the revenue that the Government requires. We collect this duty for revenue and for protection. By making the foreigners contribute from a hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars annually to our own market, we enable our own people to run their business at a profit. But how many of us have stopped to think that we pay foreign shipowners, annually, more money for carrying our imports and exports, than the nation collects through its custom houses? Yet this is so. Let's stop it now.

The American Ship.

The American ship, built in American shipyards, from American materials, employing American shipwrights, and then manned by American seamen, carrying the flag and the products of the United States to the uttermost ends of the earth, proclaiming the greatness and the glory of this nation, is no less an American product, or an American manufacture, and therefore no less entitled to full protection in competition with foreign ships, conveying our products to those countries, than are other American products, on the land, which are subject to foreign competition.

Japanese Cutlery Coming.

American cutlery is quite likely to meet active competition in our home market from Japanese cutlery before many moons have passed over us. The Japanese are very expert cutlers, and are already able to supply their own market with razors and other articles of cutlery made both in native and foreign styles. Having progressed thus far in the cutlery industry, it will not be long before they improve their manufactures and export their cutlery to other countries. This fact should be considered in framing the new tariff.

Should Abolish History.

The only hope for the free-traders now is to abolish history. They have been pretty successful in the past, at times, in perverting history, but all things have an end. The smart from this last bluster of free trade has been severe enough to leave a lasting mark on our history, which it won't be very easy to get rid of. Protection has come to stay, unless the free-traders can find some way to annihilate memory and sense as completely as they have annihilated American prosperity.

Opposition Not Healthy.

It will not be healthy, we imagine, for any particular company, now monopolizing American transportation and, incidentally, American subsidies in the transatlantic trade, to stir up opposition to the Republican policy of protection for American ships of all kinds by a higher duty on imports in foreign ships.

Hand in Hand.

"Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand."—From the Republican Platform of 1896.

Let them hasten, then, "hand in hand" through the halls of Congress and on to the White House for the approval of President McKinley.

Must Grow Our Sugar.

Beet sugar factories should soon be dotting the country because Congress will afford protection to the domestic sugar industry. It will be a good thing for the country when farmers can sell their beets at the village factory and buy the sugar that has been made there.

Weak Criticism.

The Democratic criticism of the Dingley bill is weak, because it has to be made in the face of the deficit of \$200,000,000 of the Wilson bill.

No Room for Discussion.

To most questions there are two sides, but that this Government must have revenue enough to cover its expenses is no longer open to discussion.

Protect Our Cotton.

Cotton growers of the South need protection from Egyptian cotton. Give it to them.

The Richest of Embroidery.

The glory of Vienna is the government art school of embroidery, the classes of which are under the direction of Mme. St. George, perhaps the most accomplished designer and needlewoman in the world, says a writer in the Contemporary Review. The entire course of instruction, which is quite free, lasts five years, but many pupils leave after two or three years, especially ladies who do not intend to make art work a profession and are satisfied with knowing the rudiments of either lace or art embroidery, for every year has its special course. Every year's course has its special room and instructor, and the pupils cannot go from one to the other until the year expires. The pupils of the last year's course were busily mending a magnificent canopy, the work of the Empress Maria Theresa.

An Idea may be formed of the magnitude of the task when it is said that ten girls under Mme. St. George's superintendence had been working at it for ten years already, and she expected it would take two years more to complete it. Every kind of embroidery, including Persian, Indian, Japanese, Turkish, etc., is done here, and I was astonished to see some beautiful samples of the "mauduit" or spider's web, made by the Guarani women of Paraguay, and rarely seen in Europe. This lace is made of the fiber of the aloë, and is so fine that it is made inside the huts, with the door shut, so that not the least breath of wind can touch it. I was still more surprised when Mme. St. George assured me that the sample before me was not really Paraguayan, but copied by her principal assistant. This lady has been equally successful in copying old Venetian, Irish, Brussels, Houlton, etc.—in fact, every kind of lace of all countries.—Boston Herald.

Spring Humors

These un-
sightly
erup-
tions, painful
boils, annoying
pimples
and other
affections, which
appear so generally
at this season, make
the use of that grand
Spring Medicine,
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
a necessity.
The accumulated
impurities in the
blood cause very
different symptoms
with some people.
The kidneys, liver
and bowels are
overworked in their
efforts to relieve
the clogged system.
Dizzy headaches,
bilious attacks,
failure of appetite,
coated tongue, lame
back, indigestion
and that tired feeling
are some results.

From the same cause may also come
scrofula, neuralgia, sciatica or rheu-
matism.

All these troubles and more may prop-
erly be called "Spring Humors," and
just as there is one cause, a cure is
found in just one remedy, and that is
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the impure
blood, enriches blood which is weak
and thin, vitalizes blood which lacks
vitality. Thus it reaches every part
of the human system.

For your Spring Medicine—to prevent
or cure Spring Humors, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—
in fact the
One True Blood Purifier. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take
with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Full of Health

Every ingredient in
Hires Rootbeer is health
giving. The blood is
improved, the nerves
soothed, the stomach
benefited by this delicious
beverage.

Hires Rootbeer

Quenches the thirst, tickles
the palate; full of snap, sparkle
and effervescence. A temper-
ance drink for everybody.

Manufactured by The Charles Heile Co., Philadelphia.
A Sarsaparilla makes the difference.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE "BEST" IN THE WORLD

These shoes, made by merit alone, have
displaced all competitors. They are
made of the best material, and are
made in a way that no other shoes
can be. They are made in a way that
no other shoes can be. They are made
in a way that no other shoes can be.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Natives Gradually Returning to Their
Kraals, and Quietly Down.
The pacification of Rhodesia is a
lengthy business. In the Matopos the
settlement requires repeated big pal-
ladiums between Lord Grey, Sir Richard
Maitland, Mr. Rhodes, and the Matabele
chiefs, but the natives are gradually
returning to their kraals and usual do-



BANKO, M'ILMO-ELICT.

ment life. Elsewhere, however, the
rebels are more disposed to fight than
to submit. There are still five other im-
portant strongholds to capture in vari-
ous parts of the country. The scarcity
of supplies checks much of the rebel
resistance, but also hampers the Brit-
ish movements.

Grit publishes this week a photo-
graph of Langaba, the Chief Induna at
Mangwe. He was one of the chiefs
who joined the present revolt. He was



LANGABA AND DANIEL.

taken prisoner, and is now in Bulu-
wayo. The young man standing at his
side in the photograph is Daniel, who
was secretary to Langaba. He is in-
terested in the long-term of im-
prisonment for rebellion. Banko, a
sketch of whom is also published in
this issue, is half-brother to the late
M'Ilmo, the Matabele "god" or priest.
He was chosen as the M'Ilmo's suc-
cessor when the latter was shot by Mr.
Burnham, and is now a prisoner.

Current Condensations.

Two members of a British chess
club played a tournament to see which
should be left free to woo a certain
lady. Before the contest was decided
she married a third man.

The New York Board of Aldermen
in their desire to emulate the example
set by the Mayor, have passed a reso-
lution ordering that the Aldermen's
flag be flown from the city hall when-
ever the board is in session.

The best tea in Japan is raised in dis-
tricts where snow often falls to the
eaves of the houses. Many plants will
survive under such snow that are not
hardy even in the Southern States. By
the same rule some varieties of Japan-
ese flowers will survive Vermont winters
that are not hardy in Missouri.

A Frenchman recently visited this
country, went home, and, as usual,
wrote a book about us. Perhaps noth-
ing in the book is more galling to the
Bostonians than the Frenchman's story
that one of the leading swells of Bos-
ton makes a good thing out of the busi-
ness of subletting pews in three different
churches.

The Germans have some educational
ideas which might be borrowed with
profit, and among these are wall maps
of different species of pestiferous
weeds which hang in the schoolroom,
where the children can see them as
long as they go to school. They are
colored plates of weeds in all stages of
growth, and also the way in which they
scatter their seeds and propagate them-
selves.

"A man who will break into a house
to rob its inmates would murder them
in cold blood if it were necessary," said
an eminent North Carolina lawyer the
other day. He expressed the belief of
the people of his State, and explained
the existence of a law under which
three men are soon to be hanged. They
broke into buildings occupied by per-
sons, and the presumption of North
Carolina law is that they would have
committed murder to carry out their
purpose of robbery.

To Render Iron Weather-Proof.
Countless attempts have been made
to deal with the rust problem in iron
structures. A new process has been sug-
gested which consists in treating the
iron with a solution of ferro-cyanide.
This forms a coating of cyanide of iron
that is stated to be uniform and im-
penetrable, and of such a nature as to
effectively protect the iron so covered.
The solution is mixed with a flaxseed
varnish, to which has been added a lit-
tle turpentine or benzol, so as to cause a
very homogeneous emulsion which can
be applied without difficulty. The
evaporation of the alcohol leaves the
flaxseed varnish, which forms a coat
and protects the cyanide of iron, which
is deposited upon the metal. The iron
requires no preparation for this treat-
ment beyond removing any rust that
may already have been formed, and
which may be too thick to admit of the
action of the ferro-cyanide—Industries
and Iron.

CHRIST THEIR MODEL

ENDEAVORERS' CONVENTION AT JACKSON.

Attendance Large, Enthusiasm Great,
and a Most Satisfactory Growth of
the Organization Reported—Con-
gregationists Lead in Membership.

Meet at Jackson.

Christian Endeavorers of Michigan met
in convention at Jackson Tuesday, Wed-
nesday and Thursday. The occasion was
one of great profit to the organization, a
large attendance and deep interest giving
evidence of the power for good which it
has become. A fine program was ar-
ranged. Prominent among those partici-
pating were H. C. Tait, Kalamazoo; W. E.
O. and W. O. Howell, Kalamazoo; Rev. W. K.
Spencer, Adrian; Rev. Mr. Brown, Tecum-
seh; Mrs. M. L. Jones, New York City; Mrs.
W. S. Jerome, Pontiac; Rev. William
Bryant, Mount Clemens, editor of the
Michigan Presbyterian; Rev. C. D. Ja-
cobs, Hillsdale; Rev. P. V. Jensen, Bay
City; Rev. Louis S. J. Jensen, a mis-
sionary from Persia who is spending his
vacation in this country; Miss Winifred
E. Pratt, Traverse City; Miss Carrie Par-
sons, Kalamazoo; Rev. E. B. Allen, Lan-
sing; Rev. P. J. Mayberry, Jackson; Rev.
J. M. Fulton, Grand Rapids; Rev. J.
Herman Randall, Grand Rapids; W. H.
Strong, Detroit; Rev. J. R. Sagon, Lan-
sing; Rev. A. R. Gay, Concord; Rev. E. M.
Patterson, D. D., Detroit; W. E. Ox-
ford, Ann Arbor; Rev. Mr. Ransom, Mait-
land; Miss Anna H. Grand Rapids; Rev.
H. C. Tait, Kalamazoo; Miss Mabel
Bates, Traverse City; Miss Martha A.
Biggs, Calverton; Walter C. Robinson,
Detroit.

Miss Flora B. Roberts, State Secretary,
of Lapeer, read the yearly report, a syn-
opsis of which was as follows: "Last year
there were reported a total of 1,308 soci-
eties in Michigan. Today I can increase
that number by 65, making a total of
1,373, with a membership of 60,000. Of
this number 378 are junior and six inter-
mediates. In the denominations the Con-
gregationalist still leads with 424 societies,
the Presbyterian second with 340. The
third place is still held by the Metho-
dist Episcopal with 115, followed by the
Christian, Reformed, Baptist, Metho-
dist Episcopal and some ten other denomi-
nations. A strong illustration of the
international plank of our platform is the
fact that 138 of our societies are unique.
At the office of the United Society, Michi-
gan is credited with but 1,281 societies,
thus making eleven with the other States.
Will you see to it that your soci-
ety is reported to Mr. Racer that Michi-
gan may take a higher rank, when he
makes his report for the San Francisco
convention."

The State Treasurer, C. D. Harrington,
of Grand Rapids, gave the Treasurer's
report from Oct. 10, 1890, at which time
he was appointed treasurer to succeed H.
O. Fanning, who has removed from the
State. The total receipts were \$29,273
and expenditures \$18,800. Only \$275
was contributed to the State work last
year.

Resolutions adopted were:
Resolved, That we reaffirm our ad-
herence to the principles set forth in the
pledge—that we assert our loyalty first to
Christ as our Master and next to our in-
dividual churches and that we are con-
secrated to the cause of missions in in-
creased knowledge, prayer and gifts
through the regular channels of our
church agencies and that we pledge our-
selves to wisely directed services in the
field of Christian citizenship equally re-
solved to keep politics out of our endeav-
orment.

Resolved, That we extend to the good
people of Jackson who have so hospitably
opened their doors for our comfort and
enjoyment our sincere thanks and ap-
preciation for their generosity.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks
to the press for the wide publicity it has
given to this meeting.

Resolved, That we especially thank the
committee of '97 for the indefatigable
work in making our coming so pleasant,
not forgetting the white caps, who have
made their presence felt everywhere.

Resolved, That we thank our State offi-
cers, who have so faithfully performed the
arduous duties incumbent on them—the
speakers who have generously contrib-
uted their services and duty and to make
the convention of '97 one of the best
in the history of the society in Michi-
gan, the chorus and especially E. O. Es-
sell, and his son, who have freely given
services which have added materially to
the success of this meeting.

The election of officers for 1897-98 re-
sulted: President, Rev. W. E. O. and W. O.
Howell, Kalamazoo; Secretary, Miss Car-
rie Parsons, Kalamazoo; Treasurer, C. D.
Harrington, Grand Rapids; Junior Super-
intendent, Miss Mabel Bates, Traverse
City; Missionary Superintendent, Rev. E.
B. Allen, Lansing; Denominational Vice
Presidents—Congregational, Rev. Fred G.
Wood, Gaylord; Presbyterian, Rev. John
Gray, Kalamazoo; Disciple, Rev. Chas.
B. Newman, Detroit; Reformed, Rev.
Wm. H. Williamson, Grand Rapids; Metho-
dist Protestant, Rev. F. A. Perry, Lan-
sing; Baptist, John P. Robertson, Bay
City; Episcopal, Rev. Wm. Lucas, Al-
bany; United Brethren, Rev. Chas.
Corman, Grand Rapids; English Luther-
an, Rev. D. U. Bair, Connington; Church
of Christ, Rev. Wm. Ward, Ionia; Metho-
dist Episcopal, T. G. Anderson, Van
Buren; Friends, Levi T. Pennington,
Traverse City.

For best all-around work the State ban-
ner was presented to Waterloo Street
Union, Grand Rapids. The enrollment
committee reported the total number in
attendance as 217, from out of town and
437 from Jackson, a total of 654. Of
the 775, 320 were Congregational and 257
Presbyterian. The system of paid enter-
tainment put in operation this year was a
decided success.

President Strong announced the execu-
tive committee had decided on Saginaw as
the convention city for '98 and delegates
from various churches at Grand Rapids
indulged in a jollification meet-
ing.

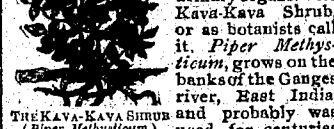
To Render Iron Weather-Proof.
Countless attempts have been made
to deal with the rust problem in iron
structures. A new process has been sug-
gested which consists in treating the
iron with a solution of ferro-cyanide.
This forms a coating of cyanide of iron
that is stated to be uniform and im-
penetrable, and of such a nature as to
effectively protect the iron so covered.
The solution is mixed with a flaxseed
varnish, to which has been added a lit-
tle turpentine or benzol, so as to cause a
very homogeneous emulsion which can
be applied without difficulty. The
evaporation of the alcohol leaves the
flaxseed varnish, which forms a coat
and protects the cyanide of iron, which
is deposited upon the metal. The iron
requires no preparation for this treat-
ment beyond removing any rust that
may already have been formed, and
which may be too thick to admit of the
action of the ferro-cyanide—Industries
and Iron.

The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.

A New Botanical Discovery.—Of
Special Interest to Sufferers from
Diseases of the Kidneys or Blad-
der, Rheumatism, etc.—A Blessing
to Humanity.

A Free Gift of Great Value to You.

Our readers will be glad to know that
the new botanical discovery, Alkalis,
from the wonderful Kava-Kava shrub
has proved an assured cure for all dis-
eases caused by Uric
acid in the blood, or
by disordered action
of the kidneys or
urinary organs. The
Kava-Kava Shrub,
or as botanists call
it, *Piper Methys-
ticum*, grows on the
banks of the Ganges
river, East India.



THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB and probably was
known by the natives before its extraordinary
properties became known to civilization
through Christian missionaries. In
this respect it resembles the discovery
of quinine from the peruvian bark,
made known by the Indians to the early
Jesuit missionaries in South America,
and by them brought to civilized man.
It is a wonderful discovery, with a re-
cord of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It
acts directly upon the blood and kid-
neys, and is a true specific, just as qui-
nine is in malaria. We have the strong-
est testimony of many ministers of the
gospel, well-known doctors and business
men cured by Alkalis, when all other
remedies had failed.

In the New York Weekly World of Sept. 10th
the testimony of Rev. W. E. Moore, D. D., of
Washington, D. C. was given, describing his
years of suffering from kidney disease and
how he was cured by Alkalis. Rev. W. E. Moore
Rev. Thomas Smith, the Methodist minister at
Cobden, Illinois, passed nearly one hundred
years standing by Alkalis. Mr. Wood described
Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister
of the gospel thirty years, who was laid
down at his post of duty by kidney disease.
After hovering between life and death for two
months, and all his doctors having failed, he
took Alkalis, and was completely restored to
health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties
as minister of the gospel. R. C. Wood, a promi-
nent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured of
Rheumatism, kidney and bladder disease of ten
years standing by Alkalis. Mr. Wood described
himself as being in constant misery, often com-
pelled to rise ten times during the night on
account of weakness of the bladder. He was
treated by all his home physicians without the
slightest benefit, but he completely cured in a
few weeks by Alkalis. The testimony is un-
doubted and really wonderful. Mrs. James
Hall, of Detroit, Michigan, was cured of kid-
ney disease and rheumatism by Alkalis. She
gave up in despair, when she found Alkalis and was
promptly cured of her disease and restored to
health. Many other ladies also testify to the
wonderful curative powers of Alkalis in the
various disorders of the female system.

So far the Church Kidney Cure Com-
pany, No. 410 Fourth Avenue, New
York, are the only importers of this
remedy, and they are anxious to
prove its value for the sake of the
introduction they will send a free treatise
of Alkalis prepaid by mail to every
reader of this paper who is a sufferer
from any form of Kidney or Bladder
disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheuma-
tism, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder,
Female Complaints, or other affec-
tion due to improper action of the kidneys
or urinary organs. We advise all suf-
ferers to send their names and address
to the company, and receive the Alkalis
free. It is sent to you entirely free, to
prove its wonderful curative powers.

A Kentucky Love Romance.
When Bettie Quick, who was receiv-
ing the attentions of Fred Bokam and
Henry Perkins, in Laot County, Ken-
tucky, appeared to favor Perkins, Bo-
kam got a polecat and threw it into
her lap, and trouble began. Perkins
was in it. "Reports are meager" at
Middlesborough, but Bokam was mor-
tally wounded.

\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to
learn that a reward has been placed on
the person who has been able to cure in all
stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure
is a new and powerful remedy, and is
entirely free from all dangerous ingredients.
It is a constitutional treatment,
and is taken internally. It is a
directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces
of the system, thereby destroying the founda-
tion of the disease, and curing the system by
building up the constitution and assisting nature
in its work. The cure is complete, and
no other medicine is needed. It is a
One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to
cure. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Partnership.
Life is a partnership with one another,
in which the profits are in propor-
tion to what is put in. There is no in-
vestment in this business that pays
better than kindness.

When a nerve or a set of nerves supplying
any organ in the body with its due nutri-
ment grows weak, that organ languishes.
When the nerves become exhausted and
die, so to speak, the organ falls into de-
cay. What is to be done? The answer is,
do not allow the weakness to progress;
stop the deteriorating process at once!

Do you experience fits of depression, al-
ternating with restlessness? Are your spirits
easily affected, so that one moment you laugh
and the next fall into convulsive weeping?
Again, do you feel something like a ball rising
in your throat and threatening to choke you,
all the senses perverted, morbidly sensitive to
light and sound, pain in ovary, and pain es-
pecially between the shoulders, sometimes loss
of voice and nervous dyspepsia? If so, you are
hysterical, your uterine nerves are at fault.
You must do something to restore their tone.

Nothing is better for the purpose than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-
pound; it will work a cure. If you do not understand your symptoms, write to
Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will give you honest,
expert advice, free of charge.

Mrs. Lizzie R. Platts, Womelsburg, Pa., had
a terrible experience with the illness we have
just described. Here is her own description of
her sufferings:

"I thought I could not be so benefited by any-
thing and keep it to myself. I had hysteria
(caused by womb trouble) in its worst form. I
was awfully nervous, low-spirited and melan-
choly, and everything imaginable.

"The moment I was alone I would cry from
hour to hour; I did not care whether I lived
or died. I told my husband I believed Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would do
me good. I took it and am now well and
strong, and getting stronger. I have more
color in my face than I have had for a year and a half. Please accept my
thanks. I hope all who read this and who suffer from nervousness of this
kind will do as I have done and be cured."

"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling
Twice." Use Sapolio!

... Use ...

SAPOLIO

Is Your Name Brown?
If it is not, you can save \$3 by get-
ting our prices before you buy Sapolio.

Remember Jones He Pays the Freight.

ADDRESS—
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Standard of the World.

For nearly two score of years the Win-
chester has been the standard rifle of the
world. It is found in all hands and it is
always, very highly thought of on account
of its accuracy, strength and durability.
It has won over two million Winchester
guns in use to-day, but the makers have
yet to learn of any dissatisfaction with
them. Such a recommendation as this
should convince every sportsman of the ex-
ceptionally high quality of Winchester guns.
Winchester ammunition is of as exact a
standard and always gives satis-
faction. When used in Win-
chester guns the results obtained cannot
be equalled. Send to the Winchester Re-
peating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., for a
large illustrated catalogue free.

Georgia's Big Fruit Crop.

The prospects for a fruit crop for the
coming year in Georgia have never been
brighter than at present, and the
fruit growers are all very jubilant and
say that unless the crop is injured by
cold within the next three weeks there
will be the largest fruit crop there has
ever been.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a
package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink
that takes the place of coffee. The chil-
dren may drink without injury as well as
the adult. All who try it like it.
GRAIN-O has that rich, soft brown of
Mocha and Java, but it is made from
pure grains, and the most delicate stom-
ach receives it without distress. One-
fourth of the price of coffee. 15c and 25c
per package, sold by all grocers.

Bats That Eat Fruit.

Fruit-eating bats eat fruit only, and
are confined to Asia, the islands of the
Indian Archipelago being one of
their principal habitats. They cover
the trees in day-time vast multitudes,
looking like a large flock of crows.

Free Sample of a Wonderful Kid- ney Cure.

Sufferers from kidney and rheumatic
troubles are mailed free a sample of the
renowned Kava-Kava Shrub, possessed
of wonderful medicinal and curative qual-
ities and grown in the East Indies, by ad-
dressing the Church Kidney Cure Co., 410
Fourth Avenue, New York. An interest-
ing account of this celebrated remedy, in
another column of this paper, will pay
the reader well to peruse.

Baron Rothschild possesses an old
"grandfather's" clock that originally
cost over \$30,000. The mechanism re-
cords the day of the week, the month of
the year, the phases of the moon, and
strikes each hour. It was original-
ly the property of Louis XVI.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the
feet. It cures painful, swollen, smart-
ing feet, and instantly takes the sting
out of corns and bunions. It's the
greatest comfort discovery of the age.
Allen's Foot-Powder makes light-fitting or
new shoes feel easy. It is a certain
cure for sweating, callous and "hot,"
tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold
by all druggists and shoe stores. By
mail for 25 cents; in stamps. Trial
package FREE. Address, Allen S.
Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

No-to-Bac For Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac
regulate or remove your desire for tobacco?
Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure
guaranteed, 50c and \$1. All druggists.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's
Cure for Consumption—J. B. Palmer,
Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

"Do you think he really loves her?"
"I am sure of it. He exchanged his
wheel for the kind she rides."—Brook-
lyn Life.

Baldness is often preceded, or accom-
panied by grayness of the hair. "Do pre-
vent both baldness and grayness, use
Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy
of a great name.

A dull remark shines in the shadow
of a great name.

Wash your mouth or cavity, use a Cascade, candy ca-
tarrh, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Just try a box box of Cascade, candy catarrh, bu-
st liver and bowel regular made.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the Western
lands in the hope of winning a fortune is
preserved from that insidious foe of the emi-
grant and frontiersman—chills and fever—
by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effec-
tually does that incomparable medicinal de-
fense fortify the system against the cou-
bined influence of a malarious atmosphere
and miasma-tainted water, that protected by
it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist pro-
vided with it may safely encounter the dan-
ger.

The Duke of Eife keeps twelve suits
going at the same time, and never
wears the same clothes twice in the
same week.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children
teething; soothes the pain, reduces inflammation,
always cures, cures who cough. 25 cents a bottle.

Cascara's stimulant, liver, kidneys and bowels. Nev-
er attacks, weakens or irritates. 10c.



TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh
or rubber coat. If you want a coat
that will keep you dry in the hard-
est storm buy the Fish Brand
Slicker. It not for sale in your
town, write for catalogue to
A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Mind this. It makes no difference,
Chronic,
Acute, or
Inflammatory

RHEUMATISM

of the Muscles, Joints, and Bones is cured by

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢
25¢ 50¢
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are sold by all
druggists and booklets free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

Baker's Chocolate

MADE BY
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,
Established in 1780, at Dorchester, Mass.

Has the well-known Yellow Label on the front of every
package, and the trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere,"
on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

OUTSIDE THE GATE.

I'll not confer with sorrow
Till to-morrow;
But joy shall have her way
This very day.

Hot egantine and crosses
For her tresses!
Let Care, the beggar, wait
Outside the gate.

Tears it you will—but after
Mirth and laughter;
Then, folded hands on breast
And endless rest.

—T. B. Aldrich.

"As the Angels."

BY EMMA A. LENTZ.

"There's simply no use in stopping here any longer, Fred. We've exhausted the place."

"Well, so, old man? Now, I don't." "Think what is there to stay for?" "Look there, Morris; the answer is visible."

The "there" was a wide expanse of field, stream, forest, lake and mountain. The vantage ground was a grassy hillside dotted with trees. Under the shade of the grandest maple reclined the young men who had been undecided where to spend their vacation, and had drifted to this spot on their wheels, led by the glowing description of a friend as to the charming scenery and the quiet loveliness of the mountain.

"They will take you into their hearts as well as their homes," he had said. "You will be asked to high tea, and if there is a wedding you will be invited as surely as if you were near of kin; at a funeral, you will be expected to mourn with those that mourn. It is a sweet, primitive place now, it will be spoiled when the tourists find it."

And so, scarce caring where they went, as long as it was away from city sights and sounds, Fred White and Morris Garth, one a writer, the other a bank clerk, had come to the little nook among the hills in the up-country.

They found a boarding place with a Quaker family, consisting of a widow mother, with a son and daughter. The house was a fit habitation for the quiet, gentle friends. It was set in a large garden, filled to profusion with old-time, always-sweet blossoms. There were stately hollyhocks, gorgeous hails, balm and sweet williams, spice plants and bachelor's buttons, and day lilies. The front door had a heavy metal knocker which, when struck, brought to the porch the mistress of the house, who, whether to friend or stranger, would always say:

"This is very welcome, walk in."

The young tourists, on accepting this invitation, stepped into a cool, shadowy hall, fragrant with spice-plants, and then were shown to upper rooms, where all the belongings were simple but spotlessly clean.

"Everything seems like Sunday afternoon, Fred, even our gentle landlady. There seems to be a sort of sacred calm about the house. I wonder if a fellow could have a smoke?"

The supper, to which they sat down with the family, was abundant and delicious. The son, who ate hurriedly and disappeared, was a clerk in the one store of the community; the daughter, very childlike and quaint, said nothing except the words necessary in serving the meal, but her quiet, "Will these have some more berries?" or, "Hadm't thee better try the sponge cake?" seemed to be very persuasive.

After supper they all sat on the porch through the long summer evening, and were like old friends by bed-time. The tired travelers were soon asleep, but the simple country girl lay long awake, thinking of the wonderful things she had heard of the great outside world and the people who lived in it.

The days went by without a break in their monotonous life. Morris Garth, thoroughly rested, felt like going on to gayer scenes; but his companion seemed loath to move farther than a few hours' spin from the little hamlet.

One morning Garth received a letter which, for him, decided the matter. "Awfully sorry to break up with you, old man, but I've got a summons from my brother, Ross. He's coming north two weeks sooner than expected, and I must meet him at once, so as not to lose a day of his company. Won't you come home with me?"

"Thank you, no. Go to your brother without a thought of me. I'll stop here a day or two longer, and perhaps write a bit. I didn't mean to, but I've one or two ideas that may be caught."

"All right, old man; don't let them escape. I wonder if little Rachel will miss me any? What a quaint child she is!"

She watched the young wheelman ride away with tears in her gray eyes, then, turning to Fred White, said, naively:

"But thee is not going. I am so glad!"

"Why? Are you very lonely when no one is here?"

"We didn't use to be; we should be now. My friend and thee have so kindly talked to us, and let me have the pretty magazines, and all. I have learned so much from thee! Please tell me some more of the world and its ways."

"I do not want to make you restless and discontented, little one. The great world is not as good a place for soul and body as this."

"But thee likes it better? Thee would not like to stay here always, would thee, just here?"

"No; my place is outside, in the whirl and hurry. But I like this retreat now."

He might be pardoned for saying it. The vine-wreathed porch, with the sunbeams flickering through on the yellow-painted floor, the mingled sounds of bird and bee and cicada on every side, the easy rocker, and more than all, the little gray-eyed Quaker girl, with blushing cheeks and her sensitive face, who sat opposite, eagerly drinking in every word. No wonder he was lured on to tell her of all the beautiful places where he had been; of museums and picture galleries, of concerts and operas, of oceans and rivers and ships, of palaces and jewels and silks.

"And thee has seen it all! Oh, I think I shall die if I may not see it, too!"

"Possibly you may when you are grown up."

"Grown up? I do not think I shall ever be very large."

"Well, you have the most of your life before you at any rate. No one knows what may happen; but let me say you will never be any safer or happier than you are right here."

"Would thee like to go to our meeting?" said Mrs. Russell, the next Sabbath morning. "It may be a silent meeting; we can never tell. But, mayhap, thee would find it helpful."

"Certainly I'll go. May I ride my wheel?"

"Thee might, but I wish thee wouldn't. It savors too much of the world for the Lord's day, don't thee think? There is room in the wagon with us, and thee is very welcome."

"Thank you; I will come with you. But why is one wheel more worldly than four wheels?"

Gentle Mrs. Russell thought a moment, and said, with a smile:

"Really, friend, I cannot tell, only a wagon does not appear so unseemly; at least, it does not attract so much attention."

It bade fair to be a silent meeting indeed, save for the song and twittering of birds in the trees. The men sat on one side of the white-walled room, enjoying, perhaps, the only wakeful hour of absolute rest they had during the busy summer's week; the women sat in long rows opposite, looking so demure and spotless in their soft gray attire, that it seemed to the critical worldling who watched them that they could have no sins to repent of, no shortcomings to bewail.

The silence was growing oppressive when an old man rose slowly in his place, and with closed eyes, and hands clasping the rail in front of him, began to speak. After he had ended a few moments' silence seemed to be the benediction, and all arose, gravely shaking hands, feeling strangely strengthened and comforted.

"I'm glad Friend Royce felt called upon to speak to-day," said Mrs. Russell, on the way home. "It's a helpful thing to be instructed by one so near to the Kingdom as he is. He's eighty-two years old, and has always lived in the faith. Did thee enjoy the meeting, friend?"

"I was much interested in it, Mrs. Russell."

The young people sat on the porch that night, watching a glowing sunset. "If it is wicked to love ray and beautiful things," Rachel said, "why does the sky look like that?"

"My dear child, it is right to love all beautiful things! Who says it is wicked?"

"I've always wanted a dress, pink, like that pale bit of cloud there, but it would be sinful for me to wear it; it is sinful for me to want one, or a bonnet with flowers on it."

"Rachel is getting some vain notions," said her brother. "I feel sometimes that the Friends are too strict, though I ought not to say it."

The mother came out and sat in the glowing light. On her face was such a look of full content and serenity that the restless questioning died away; and over them all settled the holy peace of the Sabbath evening.

The following week there was excitement in the little hamlet. It was caused by a marriage; and not only the kindred but the near neighbors were hidden to it, as a matter of course.

"Thee was specially mentioned, Friend White," said Mrs. Russell, when Fred declined going. "They are not of our people, but they are very worthy. They would feel hurt if thee did not come."

And so he walked with his hostess and her daughter to the wedding, feeling half amused, and half impatient with himself for being decidedly nervous. The simple ceremony was soon over, and the cake and currant wine passed, and then in the smiling sunshine the bridal party rode away to their new home across the hills to the westward.

Rachel had been, intensely curious. She had hardly breathed during the service, and her cheeks were rose-red, and her eyes almost black. But as she sat on the porch after tea she looked unusually pale and weary. Here little hands were clasped, and she was watching the fading light. At last she said slowly:

"Will thee be married some time, Friend White?"

Fred started at the unexpected question.

"Why, I don't know, child. Possibly I may."

"Marriage is a solemn thing, isn't it? And beautiful."

"Solemn, certainly, and I hope beautiful to those who engage in the venture. Do you ever expect to marry, little one?"

"I cannot say. That is as the Lord wills."

"You will make a sweet wife for some fortunate man in a few years. And I will send you a beautiful wedding present, with my best wishes."

A flush came and went, leaving her paler than before, and she said quietly:

"In heaven they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels. That is best, after all, doesn't thee think?"

"Yes, for the dwellers in heaven. But we are on the earth; and may God give thee the best of all it can supply!" he said, falling half unconsciously into the sweet Quaker speech, and feeling his heart strangely stirred.

Another and another week went by, and Fred White still lingered among the hills. He was not wasting his time entirely, for he had written and sent off two short stories; but there was a chair and desk waiting for him in the sanctum of his brother-in-law, and Morris Garth would chaff him unmercifully if he ever found out how long he had tarried in the up-country.

Why he stayed he could not tell, unless it was to keep a pair of gray, child-like eyes from running over with bitter tears; but he must break away soon, he kept saying to himself. Little Rachel would miss him; she had few interests in her narrow life; but childish griefs are quickly lightened, and he would sometimes send her the magazines she found so delightful.

"I really think I must leave soon," he said to Mrs. Russell.

They were sitting on the porch one afternoon, while Rachel was far down the garden walk, gathering flower seeds.

"We shall miss thee sorely. I wanted to ask thee something. What does thee think of my Rachel?" Her voice trembled, but before he could answer, if indeed in his surprise he had known what to say, she went on: "I've blind-ed my eyes all I could, because I couldn't endure to see what's coming; but Friend Newell, who was here to-day, says she has failed very much; she's not seen her since spring. She thinks we ought to have a doctor. Does thee think that she is fading away—my Rachel?"

"My dear Mrs. Russell, no! She doesn't complain or even cough, does she?"

"No, oh, no! She never is really ill, but so tired always of late; thee must have noticed how little she eats; and her sleep is much broken."

"But she is so young, Mrs. Russell. She will soon outgrow this weakness. She ought to have advice and a tonic, however."

"She's been taking a strengthening medicine right along for months. I hoped she was better; I couldn't see she had changed so much."

"Probably she hasn't; don't worry about what that visitor said; she was very indiscreet, and also mistaken. Children often grow too fast, you know, and when your daughter is grown up, she may be as strong as any one."

"Why, Rachel is grown up! She is nearly twenty."

"Mrs. Russell! I thought she was about fourteen or so. She seems like a child to me."

"I know she is small, but I can't hope for her to grow taller—or stronger. I'm afraid. Her father and all his people were frail and short-lived. Hush! She's coming."

Rachel came up the walk, flushed with her exertions and bright and happy over some exquisite blossoms she had found. The mother's spirits rose as she looked critically at her. Friend Newell had been mistaken, and she herself had been foolish to disturb her genial boarder with her forebodings.

For he did look disturbed. He was thinking of many things which Rachel, in her child-like innocence had said; of words he had spoken lightly, thinking they fell on childish ears; but now he feared they had sunk into a woman's heart. She was frail and ethereal looking, surely. The flush soon died away from her delicate cheeks, and the sparkle out of her eyes, and her hands were such tiny hands! Poor little Rachel Carew!

The parting came next day. It was a sad thing, but it had been more cruel to defer it. Fred White was not so sure as once he had been that the child would cry her eyes out and then get over it; now he feared she might cry her heart out. Yet he had really no cause to reproach himself, unless it might be for tarrying so long; and no comfort to give, but to promise to come back next summer, and to write sometimes and send her papers.

He looked back from his wheel at the turn of the road, but Rachel was now standing where he had left her at the end of the porch, with quivering lips that could not steady themselves to bid him good-by, and that he did not dare to kiss; for she was not a child.

His heart was heavy as he rode over the hills and down through the valleys, and it would not have been lighter had he seen the little Quaker maiden, when her storm had passed, lying like a wilted flower on the lounge in the lonely, shadowy best room. Poor little Rachel Carew!

About five months later, among letters placed one morning on Fred White's desk, was one addressed in unfamiliar writing. Feeling a prescient thrill, he opened it:

"Friend White—Dear Sir: I write a line to say thee need not trouble to send any books nor flowers no more for my Rachel, for she has gone away. She left us New Year day. It is the Lord's will, but it has made us high-hearted. Thee has been kind, so kind! She said to tell thee so, and to give thee her dear love, with thanks for all thy remembrance."

"Faithfully thine,
"RUTH CAREW."

In how few words can tragedies be told!

The man laid his face down on the letter, wetting it with sudden tears, and said brokenly:

"Dear little Rachel! Bless little Rachel! Far happier than to have remained here, for now and forever she is 'as the angels.'—Waverly Magazine."

A Bloodhound's Keen Scent.

A remarkable exhibition of the keenness of scent of the bloodhound was given at the little town of Bronson, in Allen County, the other day. The town recently appropriated \$100 out of the city treasury for the purchase of one of these animals, the purpose being the detection and capture of thieves who were operating in the neighborhood, and a test of the hound was considered desirable. At noon three men started out on foot and walked four miles into the country. Then they mounted horses, and by a circuitous route returned to the town. Six hours later the hound was permitted to smell a glove which had been worn by one of the men, and the next instant with a deep growl he caught up the trail and followed it on the run. At one point the men had walked for thirty yards on a fence, and when the hound came to this point he carried his nose along the rail with hardly any reduction of speed. Coming to the place where the men had mounted he took up the trail of the horses and followed it into town, where, in a crowd of more than 100 men, he picked out the one whose glove had been given him to smell.—Kansas City Journal.

Jubilee.

Jubilee, according to the Jewish definition, denotes every fiftieth year, being that following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were made free, and all lands reverted to their ancient owners. The jubilees were not observed after the Babylonian captivity.

WORKING ON SALARIES.

SOME FANCY WAGES PAID "O WELL KNOWN NEW YORKERS."

Lawyers, Presidents of Big Corporations and Horse Jockeys with Princely Incomes—A Fat Salary Better Than Being in Business for Yourself.

Many New Yorkers have never done anything but work on a salary, says the Washington Silver-Knight, yet they live in Fifth avenue; they maintain magnificent country homes; they go sailing about in steam yachts; keep fine horses and a box at the opera; the diamonds of their wives dazzle the sun in brilliancy; they eat \$10 lunches in the middle of the day and smoke cigars that cost \$1.25 each; they invest a neat pile each year in gilt-edged Wall street securities, and each of them could buy and sell a hundred ordinary men who are in business for themselves. What is more, these business owners truckle to these salaried men financially, socially, and commercially.

Yet the millionaire says: "Go into business for yourself!"

Recently considerable attention was given by the public to John E. Parsons, by reason of the legislative investigation of the sugar trust. Mr. Parsons is a lawyer, but instead of looking up miscellaneous clients he gives all of his time to the sugar trust for a certain salary, said to be \$50,000 a year. When the sugar trust was in the process of formation Mr. Parsons did the work of merging the different refineries into the one big concern, and for this he received the fee of \$250,000. This, by the way, is credited with being the largest sum ever paid to a lawyer for a single piece of legal work.

If Mr. Parsons had refused to enter the service of the sugar trusts it is a question whether his earnings would be as much as the salary he draws.

Another shining example of the beauty of the salary system is that ever notable gentleman, Chauncey Mitchell Depew. As pretty nearly every one knows, Mr. Depew is credited with receiving twice as much as the citizens of the United States pay their President. Mr. Depew is professionally a lawyer, but it is a question whether he could make \$100,000 a year defending people and claims in court. He labored at litigation for a time, but he never made one tenth of the sum he earns for working for the Vanderbilts.

Moreover, his association with that august family has offered him many opportunities for making money in numerous directions.

Then there is John A. McCall, president of one of the large life insurance companies. He has never embarked in a single business enterprise on his own account, but he is earning \$50,000 a year now. Thirty years ago he began his tussle with the world as clerk in the accounting house for state currency at Albany, N. Y. He received \$60 a month and estimated himself exceptionally lucky. Then he filled various other clerkships, and finally became superintendent of the State Insurance Department. Later he became identified with different insurance companies and five years ago he secured his present \$50,000 a year job.

Dr. John Hall, of course, cannot be regarded as a money-maker, but nevertheless he earns considerable in the year. As the minister of the richest congregation in New York he receives a salary of \$30,000 a year, but this does not represent all of his earnings. Whenever he ties the nuptial knot for any of his parishioners he receives a handsome fee, varying from \$50 to \$1,000. Then there are christenings galore, and these add considerably to the ministerial income. This total income has been estimated to be between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year.

Joseph H. Choate cannot be strictly called a salaried man, yet he entered the law firm of which he is now the leading active member, as a clerk, and gradually rose step by step to a partnership. Mr. Choate's earnings are probably greater than any other man's in the country. It is said that he receives \$250,000 a year, which is as great as the income of the five-time millionaire.

Yet he was willing to relinquish this to go to Washington as United States Senator at a salary of about one-fiftieth of that sum.

Fred Taral, the jockey, like all other jockeys, will, when he becomes too heavy to ride, become the owner of a racing stable and follow the turf on his own hook. This is the ambition of most jockeys, yet it will be something short of a miracle if Taral makes one half of the money he does now. His earnings in good years have amounted to as much as \$40,000. But few race horse owners can show a balance as large as that on the right side of the books at the end of the year.

There are perhaps two thousand men in the city who receive salaries of \$25,000 a year and over, and it would take more than the unsupported word of a successful millionaire to induce any of them to give up their jobs and embark in business for themselves.

Prodigiousness of the Vatican.

The Vatican at Rome covers a space of 1,200 feet in length and 1,000 feet in breadth and is the largest residence in the world. It is on the eastern bank of the river Tiber and on the Vatican hill. It is said to have been founded by Pope Symmachus, who erected a small house on the site about 800 A. D. On this site, too, a building was occupied by Charlemagne in 800. Several times it has fallen into decay and been restored. Pope Eugene res built it on a magnificent scale in 1160. In 1305 Clement V removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, and the Vatican was in a neglected and obscure state for many years. Nicholas V, in 1450, commenced the great work of making it the noble palace it now is. After the return of the pontifical court to Rome, it became the actual residence of the pope. One after another a long line of popes have added splendid buildings to it, and at present the low estimate gives the number of rooms at 4,422. Gradually it has been enriched with great paintings, statues, books, curious medals, gems, frescoes and antiquities of every description, until it is now the world's richest depository. The museum of statuary is about a mile in length and contains

more than 70,000 statues that have been exhumed from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome. The Vatican contains the Sistine chapel, built by Sixtus IV, 1478, and adorned by the wonderful genius of Michael Angelo; the Pauline chapel, built by Paul III, in 1540, the Loggia and Stanzas of Raphael, and the court of the Belvedere. The library of the Vatican is truly a great one. It is exceedingly rich in manuscripts, containing as many as 40,000, some of which are by Pliny, St. Thomas and St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian and Armenian Bibles. It has about 50,000 printed volumes and several rich museums of ancient and modern articles of vertu.—New Orleans Picayune.

MR. SYMES'S GREAT VOICE.

And Some Other Large Voices that Have Been Heard in Congress.

There is always some member of Congress who possesses a voice far superior in depth and volume to that of any of the other members, which in itself serves to give the member possessing it a certain reputation. In the present House this voice is possessed by Marriot Brossus of the Tenth Pennsylvania district. Mr. Brossus has a faculty of talking so loud at times that the people in the galleries cannot distinguish what he says. Another Pennsylvanian who possessed a similarly powerful voice was the late W. D. Kelley, commonly known as "Big-Iron Kelley." In his day he held the voice record against all comers until Charles H. Van Wyck of New York, who was afterward a Senator from Nebraska, appeared on the scene. His voice was even greater than that of Mr. Kelley.

Back in the old days the greatest voice known in Congress was that of the late William Allen of Ohio, whose statue now stands in Statuary Hall at the Capitol. It is told of Mr. Allen, when he was in the House before the days of railroads, that one of his colleagues left for his home in Ohio. The day after he was gone, Mr. Allen lamented the fact that he had taken his departure so soon, as he wanted to consult him about some measure which had come up suddenly. "That needn't trouble you, Allen," said a fellow member. "He has not got across the Alleghenies yet. Go out on the balcony and call him back."

The greatest voice of which there is any record or tradition about Congress was that possessed by George G. Symes of Colorado. Symes, who was a good deal of a character, finally committed suicide. He was an Ohioan by birth, but served in the Union army through the war in a Wisconsin regiment, entering as a private and coming out as a Colonel. Most of his life after the war was spent in the West in the Rocky Mountain region. From 1874 he made his home in Denver, Col. He was a lawyer by profession and an orator noted for his great voice. Compared with it the bellow of "the bull of Bashan" was a gentle murmur. It was a deep, heavy bass, proceeding seemingly from cavernous depths. Asked one day about the reputation his voice had given him, he replied:

"Well, I'll tell you about it," and the words rolled out in his deepest, heaviest bass. "You see, I was out campaigning. I was addressing a Republican audience at Silverton. Over at Oroville, twenty miles distant, the Democrats were holding a meeting. Along about 9 o'clock there came up one of the awful storms which occur in that mountain country. The wind howled like a million devils. It was specially bad at Oroville. The people showed signs of alarm, and acted as if they wanted to break up the meeting and leave the hall. The Chairman, becoming anxious, arose to re-assure them, 'Ladies and gentlemen,' he said, 'do not be alarmed. There is a republican meeting over at Silverton, and George Symes is addressing it. He has just come to that point in his speech where he denounces the Mills Tariff bill, and the noise you hear is the indistinct rumblings of his voice.'"

Washington Post.

Publisher Fields Was Posted.

James T. Fields, the Boston publisher, had a knowledge of English literature that was both accurate and extensive. A would-be wit once tried to entrap him at a dinner party. Before Mr. Fields' arrival one of the gentlemen informed the other guests that he had written some lines which he intended to submit to Mr. Fields as Southey's and to ask him in which of that author's works they could be found. This programme was carried out.

"I do not remember to have met with them before," replied the publisher, "and there were only two periods in Southey's life when such lines could have possibly been written by him."

"When were those?"

"Somewhere," said Mr. Fields, "about that early period of his existence when he was having the measles or cutting his first teeth, or near the close of his life, when his brain was softened. The versification belongs to the measles period, but the ideas betray the idiotic one."

Cleaning Gloves.

Gloves may be cleaned at home. Of course the white chamois skin gloves that are worn in summer are easy enough to wash by slipping them on the hands and rubbing them in lukewarm water, filled with ends made from ivory soap. White kid, and even suede, may be cleaned by gently rubbing them all over with pumice stone powder. Another way equally good is to brush them with benzine or gasoline, and hang them out in the air. One must be careful in this latter operation to avoid being near a fire, or near a flame or heat, on account of the explosive quality of the gasoline. Another method is to put on the gloves and to wash them in a basin of spirits of turpentine. White gloves may be dyed a good tan by wetting them with saffron and water, which have been boiled and standing ten or twelve hours.

The first relic of the ill-fated steamship Elbe was picked up quite recently by a Lowestoft fishing boat. The relic was a barometer case, and was fished up near the scene of the collision.

WEATHER VANES.

Some with Ball Bearings Nowadays, but Most Made in the Old Way.

There are made nowadays some weather vanes with ball bearings, but they are comparatively few in number. The very great majority of vane are made with the simple spindle and socket. The spindle, upon which the vane turns, is set in a supporting rod of wrought iron. The spindle is of hardened steel. It is slenderer than the rod, so that there is a shoulder all around the base of it. The tip of the spindle is rounded and polished. The socket, or tube, which is a part of the vane, is also of steel. The upper, closed end of this socket is rounded to fit the spindle and polished smooth. The socket does not come quite down to the shoulder at the base of the spindle. The bearing is on the top of the spindle, upon which the smooth, rounded top of the socket turns. It is at the top of the spindle that the balls are placed when a vane is made with ball bearings.

The best vanes are made with the greatest nicety and precision, so that they balance perfectly and turn with the least possible wear. The vane is, of course, longer on one side of the socket than on the other, or it would not turn with the wind, but its weight is the same on both sides. If it is an arrow vane, for instance, the weight of the solid head is easily made equal to that of the longer projecting part, thinner feather end; and all vanes, whatever they may be, are balanced as to weight, and so adjusted that they turn easily and with the least possible friction.

A perfectly constructed and nicely adjusted vane, whose support remains plumb, will keep in working condition for a great many years. There is a vane on a church in Ridgefield, N. J., that, so far as information goes, has been turning unflinchingly since about the year 1700. An ill-balanced vane of poor materials might not last more than ten years. A correctly constructed vane of good materials would last many years longer. It may also be said that such a vane never wears out. A vane is oiled when it is first put up, but never after that.

The vane is not held down upon its supporting spindle in any way except by its own weight, and it might seem that a gust of wind would sometimes rise up under it with such force as to lift the vane clear. But the spindles are from seven to ten inches in length, and the vane projects from the spindle unevenly; that is, with a greater bulk on one side than on the other, and the chances are immeasurably against a gust of wind of sufficient force rising directly upward with its force so distributed that it would lift the vane straight upward, without binding on the spindle. A manufacturer of vanes said that, as a matter of fact, he had never known a vane to be lifted off by the wind.

But it might be possible for a vane to be lifted off from above, as by the tail of a kite, and sometimes the working of a vane is interfered with by a kite-tail twisted about it. A costly indicator vane that had been set up with great care became after a time irregular and uncertain in its operation. There was no apparent cause for the failure, but a minute examination revealed a piece of kite-tail twisted around the spindle. This was removed and thereafter the vane worked perfectly. Sometimes vanes are struck by lightning, so that they will not work. It may be that a vane that does not always turn is so situated with relation to other buildings that when the wind is from certain quarters the current does not reach it. But a good vane, properly mounted and set where the wind can get at it will turn with the wind for an almost indefinite period.

The best vanes are made of copper, gilded; the gilding will stay bright for a long time. Vanes are made in a very great variety of styles. One manufacturer makes more than five hundred different styles of vanes, and vanes of any size and design are made to order. The vanes most commonly sold are the horse and the arrow.—New York Sun.

Roads Must Be Roads.

There appears to be a growing impression that a road is a place of passage from one point to another, and that if it is anything short of that, the ones accountable for its condition may be held responsible for the trouble that may be occasioned by its faultiness.

Passengers injured in a railway accident, occasioned by a defective road-bed or an imperfect rail, are very sure to sue for damages and to recover liberally.

Any one injured by a defective sidewalk can usually make a town or an individual pay smartly for